INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: dy. Temp. 37-32 (3-0). Tomorrow, similar. erday's temp. 41-35 (5-2). LONDON: Partly dy. Temp. 41-37 (5-3). Tomorrow cloudy. erday's temp. 41-35 (5-3). CHANNEL: Slight. NE: Overcast. Temp. 50-34 (10-1). NEW RK: Sunny. Temp. 60-45 (16-7). Yesterday's p. 60-45 (16-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
France	1.40 Fr.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Germany	1 D.M.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Great Britain	14 P.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
Greece	10 Drs.	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Turkey	T.L.5
Iran	25Rials	U.S. Military	30.20
Italy	200 Lire	Yugoslavia	6 D.
Israel	I.£1.30		

No. 27,997 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1973 Established 1887

Associated Press.

WITH THE MEDIA—British Prime Minister Edward Heath speaking at press conference in London yesterday.

Haig Meets With Thieu For 1 Hour

Pessimistic Note By Saigon Media

By Thomas W. Lippman

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (WP).— President Nixon's emissary Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr. was summoned to Independence Palace tonight for a one-hour meeting with President Nguyen Van Thieu.

It was their only meeting of the day and followed a seven-hour session of South Vietnam's National Security Council at which Mr. Thieu and his highest-ranking adviser discussed the Vietnam peace proposals that Gen. Haig brought from Washington yesterday.

There was widespread speculation here that the purpose of tonight's meeting was for Mr. Thieu to deliver his response to the proposals and that this session would be the last of the current round of talks.

The U.S. Embassy said that Gen. Haig would spend the night in Saigon but refused to release any other information about his schedule. An official embassy spokesman refused to discuss a report from Phnom Penh that Gen. Haig was expected to visit the Cambodian capital tomorrow. As usual, neither the Americans nor the South Vietnamese released any information on the discussions or the results.

It was the general opinion among Saigon's diplomatic and political circles that a cease-fire of some kind will be announced in the next few days. But information machinery, which was playing up optimistic reports yesterday, seemed to be leaning the other way today.

The Saigon radio hinted today that a cease-fire was near. "No wars go without an ending day, and the war of Vietnam cannot evade this law. Sooner or later an agreement will be signed to end the war..." the radio said.

But it accused the Communists of planning to resume the war after a cease-fire, "after the total withdrawal of U.S. forces."

A report that Saigon and Washington would proclaim a cease-fire on Friday was dismissed in an official government statement as "totally inaccurate." The statement warned against any reports that "may endanger the current negotiations," implying that no final agreement has been reached.

The semi-official newspaper Tin Song, which is published by Hoang Duc Nha, Mr. Thieu's closest adviser, who has participated in all the meetings between Mr. Thieu and Gen. Haig, quoted a "high official" as saying that "there is no final agreement... Negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam are continuing, as are those between Washington and Saigon."

AP.

Tran Van Lam

Saigon Aide Says Political Issues Still Not Settled

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam said in a radio interview broadcast today that his government refuses to sign any Vietnam peace agreement that mentions the Viet Cong Revolutionary Provisional Government by name.

Mr. Lam said that "peace is very near" but indicated that some obstacles still remain to be overcome.

He gave the interview to French correspondent Claude Bonjean in Saigon yesterday. Extracts were broadcast by the privately owned Radio Luxembourg.

Mr. Lam said that Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho had settled virtually all the military aspects of a cease-fire during their Paris talks last week, while some political matters remained in dispute.

Military Issues Set

He said that the experts, who are continuing negotiations in Paris, have virtually completed their work on military matters, including the exchange of prisoners, an on-the-spot cease-fire and the international control machinery.

Although the draft of the agreement was substantially modified from the text agreed on by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho in October, Mr. Lam said, Hanoi refused to make any concession concerning the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone or the withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from South Vietnam.

In return for recognition of the Saigon government as one of the signatories, Hanoi demanded that the Viet Cong's insurgent regime be given equal recognition, Mr. Lam disclosed. The Saigon government continues to reject this demand, he added.

"We refuse to sign any piece of paper on which the people of the National Liberation Front can mention the name of their so-called Revolutionary Provisional Government," Mr. Lam declared.

He said that the Saigon government wanted the agreement to be signed in accordance with the two-sided principle established four years ago for the Vietnam peace talks. Under this principle, the United States and South Vietnam formed one side and North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, or Viet Cong, the other.

2 Sides Excluded

The Saigon government and the Viet Cong have been excluded from the secret Kissinger-Tho talks. The Viet Cong transformed its National Liberation Front into the Provisional Revolutionary Government more than three years ago. But neither the United States nor Saigon has ever taken official note of this designation.

Mr. Lam said that other political questions also remained to be settled in the draft peace agreement. But he declined to give additional details.

American and North Vietnamese officials refused to comment on Mr. Lam's statements.

Meanwhile, the American and North Vietnamese experts met again today.

Redevelopment Plan

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—A group of Vietnamese neutralists, led by a former South Vietnamese finance minister, today proposed a postwar reconstruction program for South Vietnam that they said would cost $5 million during a 10-year period.

The program was suggested by a group of 12 men whose spokesman is Au Truong Thanh. Mr. Thanh served as finance minister in the government of Nguyen Cao Ky and has been frequently mentioned as a possible moderate member of a tripartite National Reconciliation Council that could be constituted after the signature of a cease-fire.

GIs Are Ordered to Pull Back If Attacked to Avoid Casualties

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The U.S. command today ordered American military advisers to pull back from ground combat areas if attacked, U.S. military sources said. They said the contingency orders were issued to prevent needless American casualties in fighting expected even after a cease-fire is announced.

The orders did not apply to air operations, the sources said. There were heavy strikes in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, with B-52s flying their heaviest raids in South Vietnam in nearly three months, the U.S. command said.

Other U.S. planes supported South Vietnamese ground forces, the command said.

The military sources said the South Vietnamese Army was placed on maximum alert in contested areas, including all five of the northern provinces, in expectation of Communist assaults to place as much territory as possible under their control before a cease-fire becomes fully effective.

American troops have ended their ground combat role in Vietnam but military advisers still remain with many South Vietnamese Army units. The military sources said the advisers were told to pull back rather than help the ARVN fight for small locations.

The sources said the action was ordered both for political and humanitarian reasons. They said the new orders in no way prohibited Americans from shooting back if they were endangered.

Military sources said the full American air armada of nearly 1,000 carrier, Guam and Thailand-based B-52s and jet fighter-bombers would be maintained at full strength for the time being.

The U.S. command said U.S. jet fighter-bombers flew 311 one-plane strikes in South Vietnam in the 24-hour period ending at 8 a.m. local time today—the first full reporting period since the bomb halt over North Vietnam took effect.

That was the most tactical air strikes flown in South Vietnam since 324 sorties Dec. 15, when the bombing of the North was still going on but bad weather held air raids there down to 50 sorties.

Raids by B-52s

Twenty-nine waves of B-52s hit suspected Communist targets in South Vietnam, the most in nearly three months. They flew 36 missions in South Vietnam Oct. 24.

U.S. warships turned their guns on Communist targets in South Vietnam. Their shelling of North Vietnam was suspended Monday at the same time as the aerial bombing halt.

Military sources said there were no orders to cut back air or naval units that had been pounding North Vietnam. Allied sources said that in the event of a cease-fire, these units will be kept at strength and ready to go into action again if the cease-fire collapsed.

Action in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Government forces recaptured Communist-held positions along the Mekong River, Cambodia's vital supply line, and a supply convoy has started its journey up river to Phnom Penh, the high command said today.

To Our Readers

An equipment breakdown in the United States has again prevented publication of the New York stock tables in today's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

An abbreviated list of key stocks appears on Page 11.

The Herald Tribune regrets this inconvenience to its readers.

Allowing Pay Rises Up to 7%

Heath to Relax Controls on Wages and Prices

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 17 (WP).— me Minister Edward Heath an melting Britain's freeze on ges and prices today by an- ncing a new and relaxed set controls.

They will permit workers to re- ve increases of 7 percent on ir average weekly pay of $72 d allow employers to pass on se and other "unavoidable" sts to their customers.

Mr. Heath told a press con- rence that his new measures flect "a continuing vigorous ttle to get on top of in- lationary pressures . . . a battle n which the whole future of e nation depends."

If imitation is the sincerest rm of flattery, President Nixon's conomists should be pleased. In sign, if not in detail, the Heath ogram is carefully modeled on shington's recently discarded ase 2, a debt the prime min- er readily acknowledged.

Big firms, probably those with arly sales of $120 million, must tify a new price commission of y proposed increase. The allest will be subject to spot oks. Similarly, employers of or more workers will have to l a new pay board of planned ge boosts. Profits on sales and allers' markups will be limited recent levels and dividend in- ases cannot exceed 5 percent.

Several Holes

All this sounds stiff. But the e print shows several holes in h the national wage and price lings. They are there largely ause Britain's unions are more litant than their American nterparts and because the ntry is so heavily dependent imports.

There are no controls on fresh d. The rising costs of all ports—20 percent of Britain's ss national product—can be ssed on through higher prices. The wage curbs will not stop ions from bargaining for hig- pensions, more layoff pay, rter hours down to 40 a week l vacations up to three weeks. y increased costs involved here n can be passed on.

Mr. Heath and his aides care- ly concealed their private fore- t of what all this will do to es. But it is clear that the ernment would be delighted if y could hold them to a 6 per- t increase, nearly twice the erican performance in Phase

The modest 6 percent goal still resents a marked improvement r Britain's recent perfor- nce. Just before the freeze was tered in November, consumer es here were leaping ahead a 10 percent-a-year pace. This s only a bit higher than the percent climb in the recession r of 1971.

In Force April 1

The new pay standard is due come into force on April 1, vided Parliament gives its ex- ted quick approval to the asures. The flat prohibition inst price increases will last nonth more and the new relief business won't be available il the end of April.

Mr. Heath wants Parliament to p his new price and pay ards alive for at least three rs. But the 7 percent-pay-in- ase level and other standards l run only through the au- mn, past the next round of ge bargaining. The government n will decide what new icies, if any, its boards will low in a third phase of con- ls.

For public relations reasons, the e standards announced by Mr. alth provide that employers can increase weekly pay by £1 for each worker plus 4 percent of their wage bill. The government hopes this will induce unions to get the biggest percentage increases for the poorest paid, a goal they have publicly proclaimed.

In fact, employers will be free to give and unions will be free to bargain for any distribution of the allowable wage fund. With weekly pay here averaging £30.78, the £1-plus-4 percent formula amounts to £2.24 or 7 percent.

In no case, however, will anyone, from company executive to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Paris Parries the English Invasion

By John Vinocur

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP).—The French government today began a purge of English words from the nation's official vocabulary, banning as undesirable aliens such Anglicisms as "hit parade," "tanker" and "zoning."

A terminology commission set up in 1970 announced that it has found 350 French expressions for the English that Frenchmen use.

Tomorrow's official gazette will list the French words and state that their use has become "obligatory" in government dealings. It will strongly recommend that the rest of the population emp. y them as well.

The vocabulary edict, issued with the blessing of the French Academy, seems to reflect the government's desire to prove that French can be adapted to modern technology. It also seems to be a kind of linguistic shoring up for the challenge that French is expected to receive from English for dominance in the European Economic Community.

The terminology commission first attacked the areas of show business, television, transportation and space technology and said it would get around to finance, sports, computers and tourism later.

Among English terms to be banned were flashback, one-man show, hit parade and features—to be replaced respectively by *retrospectif, spectacle solo, palmares* and *varias*.

In the area of housing, zoning will become *zonage*, and in transportation, STOL aircraft —from the English acronym for short takeoff and landing— will become *arion ADAC*, which is the acronym for the same words in French.

Tanker is to become *navire citerne*. The commission kept the word pipeline, but decreed that it get a French pronunciation, sounding like prepleen. *Oléoduc*, used by some French purists, was not mentioned.

The commission admitted failure, however, on three words that thread through business conversation in France. They found no substitutes for hardware, software or marketing and these words will retain their place until substitutes are found.

Russia Said to Seek Open Troop-Cut Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 17 (IHT).—The Soviet Union and its allies will propose to the West that all countries that wish to do so be allowed to participate in the coming talks on mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe, it was reported today.

The Paris daily Le Monde, in a report from its Moscow correspondent following the end of the two-day Warsaw Pact meeting in Moscow yesterday, said that the Communists also wanted the MBFR negotiations to be held in Vienna, not Geneva, as had been earlier reported.

(In Vienna, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Austria had received no official approach from any government about a site for troop-cut talks, Reuters reported.

(The spokesman said that the Austrian attitude was that the country has always been pleased to host important international conferences in Vienna, and would do everything possible to provide the facilities needed if asked to do so.)

The gist of the Le Monde story, which quoted Eastern European sources in the Soviet capital, was confirmed by informed sources here. The sources said that the new Communist proposals, which are not yet official, could seriously complicate, if not compromise, the success of the talks, which had been expected to begin this month.

NATO Formula

The NATO formula for the talks, which was sent to some Warsaw Pact members in November, proposed limiting full participation in MBFR talks to the countries whose troops or territories were involved, and called for the talks to open Jan. 31. NATO proposed participation by the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, and from the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

But the NATO countries would permit their flank members, such as Greece and Turkey, Denmark and Norway, to be admitted as limited participants, with no power of decision. NATO expected the Warsaw Pact to come up with a similar formula for such countries as Romania, but was not ready for the Communist countries to throw the conference open to anyone interested, including neutral countries.

Last month Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu called for enlargement of the MBFR format to include all concerned nations, which may have influenced Moscow's thinking.

(The Belgrade newspaper Politika said in a dispatch from Moscow today that the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers agreed that "the door to participation in the arms negotiations ought to be open to all European countries interested in them," Reuters reported.)

According to the Le Monde story, the new Warsaw Pact approach, which was explained to President Georges Pompidou by Communist party secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev in Minsk last week, helped soften French hostility to the MBFR. The French long had opposed any force reductions in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

India Importing Food Grains In Worst Drought in Decade

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17 (AP).— Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said today that India had been hit by its worst drought in a decade and disclosed that it is importing at least two million tons of food grains, mostly from the United States.

Food Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed said at a news conference that the drought was affecting 200 million people—about 36 percent of the population.

He estimated that total food-grain production during the year ending June 30 would be only about 100 million tons—compared with 104 million tons last year, 108 million tons two years ago and this year's initial target of 115 million tons.

Mr. Ahmed also revealed that the government had used about 7 million of the 8.5 million tons of buffer stocks amassed during the six years since the last major drought. He said that the autumn harvest had allowed it to put only 1 million tons back into the reserve supply.

Apparently eager to avoid contradicting previous official statements that India would have to import only marginal food-grain shipments this year, Mr. Ahmed said there was a possibility that the country would be able to meet the present shortage from its own resources.

The imports, which are to begin arriving early next month, were arranged only as a precautionary measure, the food minister said.

Asked whether further food imports might be necessary, Mr. Ahmed said: "We are reviewing the position all the time."

"There is no ideology involved," he added. "These are pragmatic decisions. If imports are required, we import."

Last January, Mrs. Gandhi had declared that there would be no further grain imports, and the government canceled an order for 400,000 tons from the United States.

A Food Ministry official said the two million tons already purchased included 400,000 tons from Canada, 200,000 to 300,000 from Argentina and 1.3 to 1.4 million tons from the United States.

The total bill, based on tonnage figures supplied by the ministry, came to about $200 million, or nearly one-fifth of the country's foreign exchange reserves.

The government said it had to pay in hard currency for the grains because of its policy of not entering into further concessional agreements with foreign governments for soft-term credits. Under arrangements such as the U.S. Food for Peace program, India previously paid for all or part of its imports in rupees, while the foreign government reimbursed the sellers in hard currency.

Associated Press.

MANILA SPEECH—President Ferdinand Marcos addressing People's Congress yesterday.

End of U.S.-Style Government in Philippines

President Marcos Assumes Full Power

MANILA, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos officially ended 26 years of American-style government in the Philippines today, proclaiming a new constitution as an expression of the "people's will."

The 55-year-old chief executive, who assumed the powers of president, premier and the legislature under the new charter, also announced he was indefinitely continuing martial law "to protect the people and the republic."

Mr. Marcos signed his new decrees into law in the presence of some 4,000 members of a newly organized People's Congress which was hastily formed over the weekend in the wake of a referendum on his policies in some 32,000 citizens' assemblies throughout the country.

The government said 15 million Filipinos raised their hands in open public meetings to express their approval of Mr. Marcos's martial-law policies.

The president also announced he had scrapped the previously scheduled secret-ballot plebiscite on the new charter and was accepting the informal vote of the loosely organized assemblies as official ratification of it.

In six days of voting, the government said, assembly members indicated "overwhelming approval" of Mr. Marcos's policies, including continuance of martial law, adoption of the new charter, cancellation of the secret-ballot plebiscite and suspension of elections for the next six or seven years.

General elections had been scheduled for this fall under the old charter, and Mr. Marcos's term of office was to expire at midnight Dec. 31.

The government also said the voters had expressed their disapproval of the so-called interim

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon, Kissinger Confer, Await Saigon Reaction

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Jan. 17 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred with Henry A. Kissinger, his national security adviser, today as he apparently awaited South Vietnam's approval of a tentative cease-fire agreement with Hanoi.

Amid worldwide speculation that peace is near, the White House maintained its complete news blackout on contacts between the United States and South Vietnam over peace terms.

White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said that President Nixon was receiving reports from Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr. in Saigon. But he gave no information on the reports.

Asked about the status of a Vietnam cease-fire, Mr. Ziegler told reporters: "I have nothing to say to you in relation to Vietnam negotiations. I have no comment on any of the speculation that has been filling up the news wires. I have one answer. I have no details to provide to you. . . No information."

2 Irish Republic Delegates' Stand

Ulster Now an EEC Problem, European Parliament Is Told

STRASBOURG, Jan. 17 (AP).—Two Irish lawmakers today told the European Parliament that the troubles in the British province of Northern Ireland are now Europe's problem, which Europe could help settle.

In a debate on the affairs of the European Economic Community, the two, Richard Ryan, of Ireland's opposition Fine Gael party, and Conor Cruise O'Brien, of the Irish Labor party, avoided criticism of British policy.

But both men from the Irish Republic won applause when they voiced hope that Irish-British cooperation within the enlarged EEC, coupled with bolder social policies, could ultimately bring peace back to the embattled province which adjoins their republic.

In other developments:

● A French Gaullist deputy Bernard Couste, urged Britain to stop floating the pound and to fix a parity for sterling, in line with the British commitment to the EEC.

● A Danish Socialist, Per Dich, warned against increasing the powers of the Strasbourg Parliament at the expense of national legislatures. He reminded listeners that 37 out of every 100 Danes voted last year against entering the Common Market because they feared a loss of independence.

● An Italian Christian Democrat, Giovanni Bersani, insisted that Europe must not ignore its vital interest in such bigger world problems as the Vietnam war, the Mediterranean theater and the need to help the developing nations of Africa and Asia.

● Britain's Sir Christopher Soames, speaking for the first time in the enlarged Parliament as manager of Common Market foreign-trade policy, made it plain that he thought French trade with Communist states did not clearly violate EEC rules. He said the EEC Commission is closely watching all new economic deals between member states and Communist countries, and these include a British-Polish cooperation pact, still to be signed, as well as a French-Polish deal that has sparked the criticism.

● The Parliament adopted unanimously a resolution calling on its nine members to set up a vast network of depots for the storage of radioactive waste throughout the Common Market. The resolution warned that the health of millions of Europeans could be imperiled unless such action were taken swiftly.

IRA Warns 'Sectarians' On Violence

BELFAST, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The leftist Official wing of the Irish Republican Army today warned "mindless sectarians" among the Catholic minority here that they could be shot unless they called a halt to acts of violence against innocent persons.

The warning come from Marxist-oriented officials in a statement accepting responsibility for the shooting in the leg yesterday of a Catholic youth on the outskirts of Belfast.

The statement charged that the youth "committed acts of violence against innocent people, both Protestant and Catholic . . . We warn criminal and sectarian elements that we are watching them very closely," it added.

The move comes two weeks after the militant Protestant Ulster Defense Association also warned sectarian killers, believed responsible for at least 123 murders in Northern Ireland in the past year, to stop their activities or be "eliminated."

Since the UDA statement, 11 young Protestants have been charged in court with sectarian killings, and there have been no reported murder attempts on Catholics.

Attacks Continue

But attacks on Protestants have continued. A 17-year-old was shot dead at a service station and yesterday the body of a clerk and part-time soldier in the Ulster Defense Regiment was found stuffed into the trunk of a car in a Catholic area of the city.

The killings are believed to have been the work of the extremist Provisional wing of the IRA.

The official IRA, which last May declared a truce in offensive operations against the security forces here, says it has made several efforts to bring together working class representatives on both sides of the struggle in Northern Ireland.

It claimed that the Catholic youth shot yesterday had been guilty of "crimes against the working class." It also condemned "mindless sectarian gang warfare" in Belfast.

In other apparent actions by IRA "punishment" squads, two men were shot in the legs over the weekend in the town of Lurgan and another last night in Londonderry. It is thought these shootings were part of internal disputes within the Provisional wing of the IRA.

Meanwhile, thousands of persons turned out today for the funeral of two policemen killed in Londonderry on Sunday by a booby trap bomb in a car. The Provisionals of the IRA claim responsibility for the explosion.

United Press International.

GIRL FLIER—Rosemary Merims, 19, getting a welcoming kiss after being inducted into the Navy Tuesday. She is one of eight women who will undergo Navy flight training at Pensacola, Fla. They are barred from any combat role.

Report Says Vienna Sought as Site

Russia to Propose Open Troop-Cut Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe for fear that the balance of power would be modified. But at Minsk, Mr. Pompidou hinted that he envisaged eventual French participation.

The story today said that it was the idea of an "open" conference, rather than bloc to bloc talks, that brought the French change of heart. Mr. Pompidou told the press in Minsk that Mr. Brezhnev had explained the reasons that the Soviet Union desired French participation in MBFR. "We decided we would talk some more about it," said Mr. Pompidou.

Le Monde said that the MBFR talks, with enlarged participation, could resemble the formula used for the 34-nation security conference talks now underway in Helsinki. It did not explain, however, what formula could be used to limit the size of MBFR participation. The NATO countries have opposed an expanded conference as both unrealistic and impractical.

Nor did the story give any reason why the Soviet Union should have so drastically altered its position. Moscow originally sought to conduct MBFR in a strictly bilateral format with the United States, but Washington insisted on including its NATO allies.

The story said the Warsaw Pact nations favored Vienna rather than Geneva because Geneva is the site for the SALT talks and the disarmament conference.

Europe's Neutrals Want Voice On Arms Cut at Security Talks

HELSINKI, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Europe's neutral nations demanded today that the two military blocs give them a voice in disarmament and troop cuts on the Continent.

But both blocs—Western and Communist—are on record as opposing this. The demand—by Austria, Sweden and Switzerland—threw a new complication into the preparatory talks here for a European security conference.

Diplomats from Sweden and Switzerland told the 34 nations gathered here—including the United States and Canada—that a security conference should have a special subcommittee for arms control and military measures. Austria said the conference should link political security with military security.

The preparatory talks resumed Monday after a one-month break. On that day, the Western allies presented their proposal for a conference platform—a mixture of suggestions for reforms in East-West travel, trade and exchange of information, calling for Communist reforms on everything from visas and censorship to treatment of foreign businessmen.

The Communist answer is expected Friday or next week, after the Eastern nations have had time to digest the proposals. A meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers ended in Moscow last night with no reaction to the Western ideas.

The Western proposals kept such issues as disarmament and troop cuts off the security-conference agenda. But they said the conference could deal with "confidence-building measures" in the military field, such as an exchange of observers at maneuvers by the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Russian Stand

Even this idea was attacked by the Soviet press, which said arms control and troop cuts "are separate, independent questions" which "should become the subject of talks between the states concerned elsewhere than at the all-European conference."

The Soviet Union and the United States already have their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks going in Geneva and report regularly on them to their allies, but not to the neutrals.

The attitude of both blocs has been that disarmament is such a complex topic that it would leave a security conference hopelessly bogged down.

New Battle of Waterloo Pits A Farmer Against a Highway

WATERLOO, Belgium, Jan. 17 (AP).—A legal battle is on over the field where Napoleon suffered his final defeat. The Belgian government is planning to put an expressway through the northeast corner near the Farm of Mont-Saint-Jean.

Benoit Claus, a 70-year-old farmer, owns the white-painted brick house that the British used as a field hospital plus 12 acres of the battlefield. The government wants to lay the road through his property but he says a 1914 law prohibits any construction on the land.

Mr. Claus complains that the projected Brussels-Charleroi motorway would make his dairy farming harder in addition to ruining the historical character of the site.

"One road would cut into our land five yards behind the building and another 40 yards on the other side," he said. "When you're doing farm work you need easy access because you're moving in and out of the house all the time. Besides, the road cuts through part of the orchard and good pasture land."

1 Close Battle, 1 Rout

The orchard was the scene of bitter fighting on June 15, 1815. The Duke of Wellington called his battle a "damned near run thing."

Belgian officials say Mr. Claus—unlike Napoleon—never had a chance. The 1914 law, according to a senior official in the Ministry of Public Works, does not apply when the public interest is concerned.

If necessary, he explained, the Belgian Council of Ministers can expropriate the land.

He added: "All our plans went to London for approval by historians, Waterloo buffs, commanders of regiments which were in the battle, even the present Duke of Wellington. They approved it."

Tourists visiting the battlefield will hear the expressway traffic but won't see it, he went on, because segments of it will be built below ground level. He said these portions will include most of the 1.5-mile section around the Mont-Saint-Jean Farm and other spots where a concrete ribbon would spoil the view.

At Outer Edge

Roads will surface only near the outer edge of the battlefield, he added.

"We're doing the British a favor they've been asking for a long time," he said. "We're pulling down the new Hougoumont Castle."

This is a building put up many years after 1815 near the Hougoumont Farm, which the French attacked furiously throughout the battle.

Heath Announces Relaxation Of Curbs on Wages and Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

plant sweeper, be permitted a gain of more than £250 a year.

The initial reaction from the opposition Labor party and trade union leaders was predictably hostile. Harold Wilson, Labor's leader, called the scheme "unfair and unworkable." Business groups, on the whole, approved.

The real test, however, will come if unions decide to strike in defiance of the wage ceilings. They can be fined unlimited amounts for breaching the law but this is a challenge the government does not want.

For all their militancy, the unions appear to have obeyed the freeze on wages that has now been in force for 10 weeks. Their adherence to the new measures may very well depend on how fast food prices climb.

The fact that Mr. Heath announced his plans over television and before the press raised eyebrows here. In a parliamentary system, Parliament, now in recess, is normally told first of a new bill.

Mr. Heath denied that he was adopting a presidential style and said he was simply disclosing his plans as soon as they were ready. But he laughed at his own slip of the tongue as he spoke of his "fourth presidential . . ." meaning to say he has now given four press conferences here.

In fact, Mr. Heath is increasingly moving away from Parliament's control and is carrying his case directly to the people.

His presidential manner was further emphasized by the press conference location, a cream and gilt neo-classical hall in Lancaster House.

The prime minister briefly answered a few questions on topics outside his new economic measures.

He gave a one-word answer—"No"—to a reporter who asked whether public opinion here might not some day force British troops to withdraw from Ulster.

He expects to discuss the coming negotiations over trade and global money reform with President Nixon during his Washington visit next month.

Heath Again Offers New Geneva Parley

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that Britain was prepared to call a new Geneva conference if that would help carry out a Vietnam war settlement.

"If we can serve any useful role after a cease-fire, we are prepared to play our part," Mr. Heath said. Britain and the Soviet Union are co-chairmen of the Geneva conference peace-keeping machinery that settled the French Indochinese war in the 1950s.

Throughout the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the British have been prepared to recall the Geneva conference to discuss peace terms but the Russians have repeatedly refused.

Fog Closes U.K. Freeway

MANCHESTER, England, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A 12-mile stretch of the M6 freeway was closed here today when 70 vehicles were involved in a series of minor crashes due to dense fog, a police spokesman said. Three people were seriously injured, he said, when their car plunged down an embankment off the freeway.

Moscow Crash Held Due to Pilot Error

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Japan and the Soviet Union jointly announced today that the crash of a Japan Air Lines DC-8 at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport Nov. 28, which killed 62 persons, was due to a pilot error.

The announcement, based on a report by the joint Russo-Japanese committee of investigators, said the crash was believed to have occurred by a loss of speed and altitude resulting from pilot error.

Toronto Woman Buys Off Her Abductors

TORONTO, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Mrs. Marilyn Lastman, 37-year-old wife of a Toronto millionaire, who was kidnapped at gunpoint after she was lured from her home by a telephone call, gave her two abductors two diamond rings worth a total of $92,000 and promised to pay them a large sum of money later in exchange for her freedom, police said.

Her bargaining was successful and she returned to her home by taxi, 10 hours after she was seized.

Blast at Beirut School

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A small charge of dynamite exploded in the American University of Beirut last night, wrecking a basement toilet, university sources said today, adding that the building where the bomb exploded was empty when the incident happened at 10 p.m. Nobody was hurt.

Marcos Takes Full Power, Ends U.S.-Style Government

(Continued from Page 1)

government assembly of the new parliamentary charter, thus giving Mr. Marcos full power to rule by decree.

Mr. Marcos said he was suspending the convening of the National Assembly under the interim provision, thereby assuming full ruling powers.

The interim provision of the constitution will be replaced by the parliamentary form of government when Mr. Marcos decides to call a general election. Under the interim provision, the assembly would have been composed of members of the Senate, Congress and the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Marcos told the Congress, "We are engaging in a peaceful and constitutional revolution" to "return sovereignty to the people."

He asserted he was not accepting the offer of the citizens' assemblies to form a "revolutionary government," which he defined as "a setting aside" of all constitutional forms. He said his actions represent a continuance of constitutional government.

Mr. Marcos pledged he will not "organize a revolutionary government as long as I am president."

Supreme Court Won't Act

Even as Mr. Marcos was delivering his nationally broadcast speech, a group led by former Senator Lorenzo Tanada was petitioning the Supreme Court in a last-ditch stand to have the court declare the results of the citizens' assemblies as unofficial and therefore Mr. Marcos's action in accepting them as illegal.

But at noon, while the court was still hearing the case, the new constitution proclaimed by Mr. Marcos went into effect. The court proceedings were halted, as court members were unsure of their positions and authority under the new situation.

Chief Justice Robert Concepcion said he was unsure whether the court organized under the old charter continued to exist and whether the court could declare a presidential act proclaiming a new constitution as unconstitutional.

Pompidou Asserts Somaliland Views In Ethiopian Visit

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 17 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou of France began an official visit to Ethiopia today and clearly cautioned Ethiopia against any territorial claim it might have against neighboring French Somaliland—now called the Territory of the Afars and Issas.

Mr. Pompidou, who arrived from the territory's capital of Djibouti after stating France's intention to maintain its presence on the African continent, said in a speech at a dinner here that France sought to maintain the area's stability and make sure that "the Bab el-Mandeb Strait which controls the passage from the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean is open to all."

On arrival here, Mr. Pompidou was given a spectacular welcome by hundreds of thousands of people and entered the capital accompanied by his host, Emperor Haile Selassie, 80.

UN Council Sets Meeting In Panama

Attacks on U.S. Seen At March 15 Session

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 17 (AP).—The Security Council has accepted Panama's invitation to meet there in March despite a U.S. contention that the nation's aim is to influence negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty.

The 15-nation council agreed without a vote late yesterday to hold the session March 15 to 21 on Latin American problems in general. It asked its Committee of the Whole to recommend detailed plans by the end of next week.

Panama Ambassador Aquilino E. Boyd said that while meeting in Panama City the council should seek to "eliminate the causes" of Panamanian-U.S. conflict. He said Panama wanted a "genuinely just and equitable" treaty concerning the canal.

Mr. Boyd called the Canal Zone a colonialist enclave and said he hoped the council would realize that it was a dangerous and explosive "hotbed of international tension." The United States denied this.

Mr. Boyd also complained that "the industrial states" for centuries had dominated the natural wealth of Latin America and still were trying to "maintain a condition of colonial underdevelopment" there. He said the council should "intensify its efforts" to solve Latin American problems linked with colonialism, sovereignty over natural resources, disarmament and denuclearization.

Some diplomats on the sidelines said they expect the Panama City session to produce attacks on the United States not only concerning the canal but also in connection with its Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba, fishing boats in waters claimed by Ecuador and suits by Kennecott Copper to get compensation from Chile for nationalized properties.

U.S. Ambassador George Bush said that, to make a positive contribution, the meeting should "not be conceived as a means for bringing pressure on bilateral issues not currently before the council."

He said the prospect of a meeting in Panama City was already "stimulating a heated propaganda campaign in Panama, which will not be conducive to the kind of atmosphere needed for Security Council meetings or be helpful for the future course of bilateral negotiations."

N.Y. Times Plans To Boycott Unit To Monitor Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The publisher of the New York Times has said that the newspaper would not cooperate with a press council being set up to monitor performance of the national news media.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger said in a memorandum to newspaper personnel that The Times would not be a party to the 15-member council being created by the 20th Century Fund, a nonprofit foundation, nor would it furnish information or explanations to it.

"As we view it, we are being asked to accept what we regard as a form of voluntary regulation in the name of enhancing press freedom," he said.

Mr. Sulzberger said that he believed that the operation not only would fail to achieve its purpose but also could actually harm the cause of press freedom in the United States.

The council, recommended by several news media chiefs, would investigate complaints from the public about inaccurate or unfair news coverage and issue findings. It would have no coercive power.

The publisher said that the council's operation would only serve to divert attention from the real threat to a free press—"people who are attempting to intimidate or to use the press for their own ends." He cited subpoenas against reporters, investigations of newsmen by government and threats by government against the broadcast media.

Bonn Committee Acts On E. German Pact

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's normalization treaty with East Germany cleared its first obstacle toward parliamentary ratification in a vote today by an upper house committee.

The legal committee ruled unanimously that the treaty does not need approval of the Bundesrat, the opposition-controlled upper house, to become law.

Key opposition Christian Democrats joined in the vote, despite their known rejection of the treaty. This was seen as a maneuver to avoid the onus of blocking a popular treaty while leaving open the possibility of protesting the accord by delaying its ratification.

E. Germany Opens Ties With Oslo and Kabul

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—East Germany took up diplomatic relations at the ambassador level with Norway and Afghanistan today, the official East German news agency ADN reported.

Norway thus became the fifth NATO state to recognize the East Berlin regime.

After 5-Month N.Y. Probe

Three in 'Chinese Connection' Held for Heroin Smuggling

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Law enforcement officials today announced that they had arrested three leaders of a gang which helped to smuggle "hundreds of kilograms" of Chinese heroin worth millions of dollars into the United States.

New York Assistant District Attorney Frank Rogers said that the arrests, which came after five months of investigation, had broken the U.S. side of an international drug ring.

At a press conference he produced a plastic bag which, he said, had contained heroin. The bag was stamped "People's Republic of China."

Brooklyn District Attorney Eugene Gold, who dubbed the gang the "Chinese Connection," said that he had other evidence besides the label's that the heroin was from the People's Republic of China. But he added: "To tell you the evidence would be to tell you who the top man is."

Leader at Large

Mr. Rogers said they had not caught the leader, who he described as "an Oriental who has visited this country."

Mr. Gold said he saw no political implications in the low price of the heroin or its mainland China origin. He said the Chinese seamen who sold heroin to the U.S. group were "not as sophisticated" as European dealers and were trying to unload it as quickly as possible.

The U.S. gang was said to have bought the pure "brown rock" type heroin at cut-rate prices from Chinese seamen who jumped ships in New York ports.

The arrested men were identified as Kwok Lee, 34, who had entered the United States illegally; Danny Or, 22, who Mr. Rogers said jumped a Hong Kong freighter in Newark four years ago, and Rafael Colon, who was described as specializing in bringing buyers and sellers together.

All were charged with drug offenses and held on bail ranging from $45,000 to $100,000.

Mr. Rogers said the drug was sold by Chinese seamen for about $2,000 a pound. The wholesale price for illegally sold heroin here usually runs about $15,000 a pound. It is diluted, or cut, and the resale value is increased to an estimated $120,000 a pound.

New York City police and narcotics agents raided the Kow Sing Social Club in Chinatown on Monday night and seized 20 Chinese aliens, $18,000 in cash, cartons of untaxed cigarettes and gambling records.

The cigarettes, a homemade gun, some heroin, lactose used for diluting the drug, plastic bags full of money and dominos were spread out on a table at the press conference.

Mr. Gold said at least nine other men had been arrested and charged with narcotics violations in the course of the investigation. More arrests are expected.

A 'New Look' For Dutch Egg

ZEIST, the Netherlands, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Dutch Poultry and Egg Board has decided to stick mud, manure and bits of feather on clean eggs to give them a "straight from the farmyard" look.

The idea is in response to the public's reaction against the plastic and concrete style of modern living, it was indicated in a press conference here today by J.T. Mellema, head of the government's Poultry and Egg Board.

The modern egg now available in the Netherlands is clean, well-packed and apparently untouched by man or beast. Mr. Mellema said the specks of mud and manure and the odd bit of feather will "make them look real and give back that old farmhouse touch."

Soviet Official Hints Thousand Killed by Flu

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (AP).—Soviet health authorities indicated today that a nationwide epidemic has killed hundreds and criticized the government news media for not warning the population soon enough to take preventive measures.

Dr. Georgy Nikolayevsky, deputy chief of the Ministry of Health's Epidemic Department disclosed that there have been flu fatalities in this country and indicated the figure stood at 1,000.

He said there were fewer fatalities here than in Britain, where more than 1,200 people have died of the flu. This is a normal Soviet method of indicating fatality figures without revealing the precise total.

In an interview in the authoritative weekly newspaper Literary Gazette, the epidemic specialist pointed an accusing finger at the controlled press here for printing reports of widespread illness abroad but ignoring the situation at home.

McGovern Sees Vietnam Peace 'Long Way' Off

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern arrived here today on a private visit and accused President Nixon of keeping "everyone in the dark" over the Vietnam peace talks.

"We look a long, long way from peace," the losing Democratic party presidential candidate declared at London's Heathrow Airport. "I don't think anybody except the President knows what is happening in the peace talks," he said.

The senator from South Dakota reiterated his charge that President Nixon misled the voters during the presidential election "by telling them that peace was in sight except for just a few unimportant details.

"Those unimportant details were the main issues the war was being fought over," he said.

Sen. McGovern, here with his wife, Eleanor, will give a lecture at Oxford University on Sunday.

Japan Prepares Aid to Indochina

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said today that Japan is prepared to undertake aid to all parties in the Indochina conflict immediately after a cease-fire goes into effect. Budgetary preparations already have been made, he said.

He said that Japan could draw on $760 million in the general account either for emergency bilateral aid or as part of a multilateral effort, if it is arranged within the fiscal year.

He said that Japan had not been requested to assist in a prisoner-of-war exchange nor to become part of an armistice supervision group.

Crops in Israel Damaged by Cold

TEL AVIV, Jan. 17 (AP).—Eighty percent of Israel's tomato production and half the avocado, banana and potato crop were destroyed by a wave of cold weather that has swept the country since last month, the Ministry of Agriculture said today.

Shortages of fruit and vegetables are expected to be severe and exports also would suffer, but accurate loss estimates have not yet been made. The ministry said 130,000 tons of oranges, too badly damaged for industrial use, would be destroyed.

The shortages could boost Israel's cost of living. Prices rose 12.9 percent last year, the largest percentage rise in 19 years.

8 U.S. Airports Get New Device To Foil Hijacker

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A computerized metal detector that can distinguish between concealed weapons and such items as keys and cigarette lighters has been installed at eight major airports, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said today.

One hundred of the units were built by Westinghouse at a cost of $580,000, the spokesman said.

The detectors are capable of spotting a weapon "no matter where or how the weapon is concealed," a Westinghouse spokesman said.

It does not delay airport screening of passengers by triggering an alarm over metal carried by passengers who are not armed.

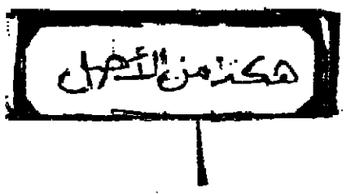
The key to the new device is an electromagnetic field which works at "two frequencies and three dimensions." The field generated as the passenger passes through a portal at the airport boarding gate, the Westinghouse spokesman said.

"The console of the new detector has data-processing circuitry which analyzes disturbances in the field with a high degree of accuracy. This gives us the selectivity which cuts down on false alarms," he said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	12	54	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	2	36	Foggy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavail
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy
BEIRUT	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	36	Sunny
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	—4	25	Snow
CAIRO	15	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	0	32	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Sunny
FLORENCE	8	46	Rain
FRANKFURT	2	36	Overcast
GENEVA	2	36	Snow
HELSINKI	—3	27	Overcast
ISTANBUL	4	39	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy
LISBON	10	50	Rain
LONDON	5	41	Cloudy
MADRID	8	46	Rain
MILAN	0	32	Rain
MONTREAL	0	32	Sunny
MOSCOW	—10	14	Sunny
MUNICH	—2	28	Overcast
NEW YORK	3	46	Sunny
NICE	6	43	Rain
OSLO	—1	30	Overcast
PARIS	4	39	Cloudy
PRAGUE	—1	30	Overcast
ROME	10	50	Rain
SOFIA	0	32	Snow
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavail
TUNIS	11	52	Rain
VENICE	4	39	Overcast
VIENNA	—3	27	Overcast
WARSAW	—6	23	Fair
WASHINGTON	7	45	Sunny
ZURICH	0	32	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



ttawa Politics a Hurdle

.S., Canada Reportedly Seek mergency Oil-Pool Accord

By Edward Cowan

ASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT). anadian and U.S. energy otiators are understood to have *de quiet progress behind a cur-* n of secrecy toward an agree- nt for sharing continental oil plies in an emergency.

Washington is worried, however, t the Canadian cabinet may endorse it for fear that it ld topple Ottawa's coalition ernment.

he Liberal party of Prime nister Pierre Elliott Trudeau *gs to power by virtue of the* port of the New Democratic ty, which generally opposes er links between the Canadian U.S. economies.

U.S. officials view such an eement as the first of several ps leading toward a possible increase some years from now mports of oil and natural gas m Canada.

The talks, the most recent of which was held here in December, have been kept all but secret largely because of the Canadians' concern about possible political repercussions at home.

According to guarded accounts, the meeting brought the negotiations closer to a mutually satisfactory position. The next move, it was understood, is to get high-level political concurrence in Ottawa.

The December meeting had not come to public notice until last week's hearing on U.S. energy security before the Senate Interior Committee.

Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, enthusiastically replying to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said: "I share greatly with you the idea that we must pursue a North American continental energy policy."

Mr. Morton seemed unaware that the government of Canada disavows such a policy—as Donald S. MacDonald, minister of energy, mines and resources, hastened to reassure the House of Commons in Ottawa the next day.

Washington hopes that Canada, over the years, will add appreciably to western Canada's oil exports to the United States, now running a bit more than one million barrels a day. An increase of at least 50,000 barrels a day is anticipated for 1973.

Quota May Be Ended

To encourage Canadian oil men to develop new reserves and lay the pipe to move them, Washington would like to abolish the quota on overland oil imports, which it has been gradually increasing.

The President could do so with a stroke of the pen, but some of his advisers believe that first Ottawa should come to terms on security. Specifically, the problem is said to be eastern Canada's dependence on offshore supplies.

From Ottawa to Newfoundland, eastern Canada heats and drives with the refinery products of crude oil from Venezuela, Nigeria and the Persian Gulf. Imports run about 900,000 barrels a day.

Some presidential advisers worry about what would happen if those supplies were interrupted by an international crisis. They wonder specifically how much oil Ottawa would expect the United States to make available to eastern Canada.

A Canadian-U.S. ministerial meeting agreed in principle to a continental oil-security arrangement in Ottawa in November, 1970. Since then, according to sources here, Canada has been dragging its feet about working out details. Some sources even say that Ottawa seems to be ambivalent about selling more oil to the United States.

orona Jurors eliberate With ust 1 Holdout

AIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 17 P).—The jury considering the e of accused mass murderer an Corona entered a sixth day deliberations today with one its members still holding out ainst a unanimous verdict.

The jury filed back into court lowing a night's rest after re- rting late yesterday that it d progressed from an 8-4 to 11-1 deadlock.

"I don't know who the one ldout is," defense attorney chard E. Hawk told a re- rter. "I thought I knew who e four were before, but I don't ow who this one is."

Judge Richard E. Patton order- the jury not to reveal whether e majority of 11 favored con- ction or acquittal.

Mr. Hawk told newsmen he as sure that the jury's an- ncement yesterday meant 11 rors favored an innocent ver- ct for Mr. Corona, who is cused of slaying 25 migrant rm laborers.

Bonn Protests Refugee's Death n Border Zone

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Chan- llor Willy Brandt's government ued a sharp protest today after 26-year-old East German ref- gee was killed by a shrapnel- *firing device in the East German* order zone.

Less than a month after the wo Germanys signed a historic ormalization and cooperation eaty, the Bonn Inner-German ffairs Ministry protested what called a "terrible event."

West Germany "condemns the se of firearms on the border tween the German states, in articular the use of automatic ring devices," the ministry said.

The attitude of the East Ger- an authorities is "in sharp con- ast to the efforts of all states Europe to work toward relaxa- on and normalization of rela- ons," the statement added.

It said that the Bonn govern- ent would continue to make ery possible effort in contacts ith the East Berlin regime to chieve" a situation in which ese terrible events will only be ill memories of an inexplicable ast."

U.S. Bases in Europe Bar Fischer's Mother

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Jan. 17 (AP).—Dr. Regina Fischer Pustan, mother of world chess champion Bobby Fischer, was barred today from entering U.S. Army bases in Europe to discuss *the war in Vietnam with service-*men.

"We have denied her request on the basis of a commander's basic responsibility for morale, welfare and discipline of his command coupled with obligations imposed by the NATO supplementary agreement with respect to U.S. responsibility for installations and public safety," said a spokesman for Headquarters, U.S. Army Europe.

Nixon Expected to Lift Curbs On Import of Heating Oil

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 President Nixon will lift all re- rictions on the importation of me heating oil to meet the dening fuel shortage, Rep. Sil- o O. Conte, R., Mass., said day.

Rep. Conte, a congressional ader, in pressuring Mr. Nixon lift the import quotas, cited hite House officials as saying e barriers to foreign oil would dropped for four months.

In a telephone interview, Rep. nte said the lifting of the otas applies only to No. 2 oil, ed in the refining of home eating oil and in some electric wer generating plants.

The shortage of oil has affect- large parts of the Midwest d this week began spreading stward into the Mid-Atlantic id New England states.

While praising the decision, ep. Conte urged that import otas be lifted completely and rever.

National Defense

The policy of limiting imports, pecially from Mideast coun- ies is based upon a fear that ie United States would become o dependent upon other nations r a basic commodity like oil, pecially as it ties into national fense needs.

Ending import quotas on home eating oil would enable the im- rtation of an additional 915,- 0 barrels a day into East Coast rts. This would free Gulf oast oil for the fuel-starved idwest.

The move would give oil com- nies a virtual carte blanche to ake purchases anywhere in the orld.

The administration's move is ex- cted to be announced late to- ay by the Office of Emergency reparedness, but word of such move began leaking out earlier from congressional and industry sources.

A number of congressmen and senators, in addition to Rep. Conte, have been urging the administration to do something about the growing fuel oil shortage.

Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis., urged in a telegram to OEP director George A. Lincoln not only that import quotas be suspended entirely, but that the OEP declare a state of emergency which would allow the federal government to allocate what supplies are available.

The most recent move by OEP to increase fuel oil quotas came a week ago when the White House authorized an increase to 2,730,000 from 630,000 gallons daily. All of that quota went to the Amerada Hess refinery in the Virgin Islands.

Transportation Problem

Meanwhile, transportation industry officials say they are facing a crisis due to a shortage of diesel fuel.

A representative of the United Parcel Service said the fuel situation "is critical everywhere east of the Mississippi. We are operating on a day-to-day basis. Service has not been curtailed anywhere yet, but our suppliers tell us they'll run out in a matter of weeks unless something is done."

The transportation industry made an urgent request to the White House yesterday for more fuel supplies.

27 Killed in Thai Crash

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Twenty-seven people were killed and 20 others seriously injured when a train plowed into their bus on a crossing in southern Thailand, police said today.

United Press International.

CEREMONIAL WELCOME—Former President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson walking through an arch of sabers held aloft by an honor guard as they arrived Tuesday afternoon in Austin, Texas, for the inauguration of Dolph Briscoe as new governor.

Senate Democrats' Policy Unit Aims New Challenges at Nixon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Aiming a new series of challenges at the White House, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee voted unanimously yesterday to demand that executive branch aides testify before Senate committees whenever summoned, with only limited rights to invoke the doctrine of executive privilege.

The policy statement, another step in what Democrats see as a move to revive the powers of Congress in relation to the presidency, was one of several adopted yesterday that could lead to major clashes between the Senate and President Nixon.

Yesterday's resolution covers both new and old officials and thus is far broader than an earlier statement that applied only to appointees now up for confirmation.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., told reporters that the 14-member policy-making body for the Senate's 57 Democrats had also:

● Directed him to send letters to the Justice Department and a variety of public and quasi-public agencies asking them to safeguard "all pertinent public and nonpublic documents" bearing upon the Watergate bugging affair and charges of Republican political espionage against the Democrats. Sen. Mansfield wants the documents available for a Senate investigation to be headed by Sen. Sam J. Ervin jr., D., N.C.

Sen. Mansfield said that Sen. Ervin had asked that the letters be sent out, and that Sen. Ervin appears to be leaning toward creation of an ad hoc committee to undertake the probe. The letters went out late yesterday to such agencies as Justice, the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President, the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and the Republican National Committee.

● Asked Sen. Ervin to investigate, through committees or subcommittees which he heads, threats to freedom of the press and reports that the FBI and military agencies had kept personal dossiers on congressional candidates. Sen. Mansfield said the reported FBI dossiers on congressional candidates had been built up over 22 years and said the FBI claims that it has stopped the practice.

● Endorsed a proposed review by Senate communications subcommittee chairman John Pastore, D., R.I., of the administration's position on the radio-TV "fairness doctrine." Sen. Pastore is said to be worried that a recent speech by Clay T. Whitehead, director of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, is threatening television stations with loss of licenses if they run news material unfavorable to the White House.

3 Congressmen Asked to Urge A Calm Protest

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The head of the committee for President Nixon's inauguration has called on three anti-war members of Congress to help keep protest demonstrations peaceful Saturday.

Jeb Magruder, director of the inaugural committee, predicted that the estimated 250,000 persons who will watch the inauguration ceremony and parade will be peaceful.

He said yesterday that he hoped Reps. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., and Donald W. Riegle jr., R., Mich., would "call on *their people" to exercise re-*straint at an anti-war march and rally scheduled to coincide with the inauguration.

Black Free on Bail, 10-Year Term Voided

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Thomas C. Wansley, 26, a black man who has served 10 years in the Virginia penitentiary for the 1962 rape of a white woman, was ordered released on bail today three weeks after his conviction was voided by the U.S. District Court.

Judge Robert Merhige set bond at $10,000. Earlier this month, Judge Merhige ordered the state either to retry or release Wansley on the grounds that publicity in Lynchburg surrounding both his 1962 trial and his 1967 retrial violated his constitutional rights.

U.S. Orders Bethlehem Steel To Halt Bias Against Blacks

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The Labor Department, charging the Bethlehem Steel Corp. with failure to overcome the effects of racial discrimination, yesterday ordered the company to make sweeping changes in the seniority system at its plant in Sparrows Point, Md., to assure blacks of better job opportunities.

Secretary of Labor James D. Hodgson, who issued the order, said that the company will be required to "correct a seniority system that has been found to perpetuate the effects of past discrimination in the assignment of blacks to jobs and departments with limited advancement opportunities."

Wage patterns at the Bethlehem plant, Mr. Hodgson said, show "a marked disparity which strongly favored white blue-collar workers."

The Labor Department said that it was the first time that the *agency had intervened directly* in the area of seniority rules. They are generally regarded as the heart of management employment practices and union prerogatives.

Sweeping Action

"This is the most far-reaching affirmative-action decision yet by the federal government," a *Labor Department lawyer said.* "Never before has there been a case where so much has been done for so many."

The directive will continue in effect even though Mr. Hodgson is leaving office.

Mr. Hodgson's directive was issued under Executive Order 11246, which requires government contractors to follow nondiscriminatory employment practices and to take "affirmative action" to insure that job applicants and employees are not discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, sex or national origin.

The executive order in turn is based on the Civil Rights Law of 1964.

Panel's Findings

The order follows by slightly more than two years a finding by a federally appointed panel that Bethlehem practiced discrimination at Sparrows Point through its seniority system. It found that most blacks at the plant had been placed in inferior, dirty, low-paying jobs, while most whites were placed in departments with more desirable, higher-paying jobs.

For example, blacks were given refuse disposal and coke oven jobs while whites worked as time keepers and sheet metal workers, according to the Labor Department lawyer.

The company's seniority system "locked" blacks into their inferior positions and discouraged them from transferring to better units, the panel found.

However, the panel recommended at the time that no change be made in the seniority system because such a change would be "unduly disruptive" to the plant's normal business.

19 Are Killed or Missing

Major Storm Lashes Spain and Portugal

MADRID, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A severe storm hit the west coast of the Iberian peninsula today, lashing the shores of Spain and Portugal, sinking dozens of fishing boats and wrecking harbor installations.

Authorities put the toll of persons dead or missing in the two countries at 19.

Spanish authorities reported at least 14 persons dead or missing. Off the Algarve coast of Portugal, waves engulfed and sunk a Spanish coastal vessel. Four of its crewmen are missing. The remainder were picked up by the Liberian ship Yebala.

Though the worst hit areas were the Atlantic coastlines, the storm—centered in a major depression 300 miles off Cape Finisterre—also caused havoc along Spain's Mediterranean coast, weathermen reported.

Worst in 25 Years

Portuguese authorities described the storm as their worst in a quarter of a century, with winds of up to 100 miles per hour.

All the main Portuguese Atlantic ports were closed and Lisbon's Portela Airport shut down when winds passed the 77 mph mark. Incoming flights were diverted to Madrid.

The worst-hit area of Spain was the northwestern Galician coast. Harbor authorities at the provincial capital of La Coruna said the fishing vessel Lirana carrying a crew of 10 was missing and presumed to have sunk.

The weather bureau in Madrid said the low pressure area passing across Spain was the strongest in more than a year. Waves lashing some of the coastal areas exceeded 45 feet in height. In the Straits of Gibraltar, winds reached speeds of 70 mph, the bureau said.

The storm also caused heavy snowfalls in the Pyrenees and other Spanish mountain areas, which have been almost snowless this winter.

Lisbon Hit Hard

The worst-hit major city was Lisbon. One elderly man was killed in a street when he was hurled to the pavement by a gust of wind. Six other persons were reported injured with broken bones from similar accidents.

There was widespread damage to shop windows. The huge plate glass front of the Credit Franco-Portuguese Bank was shattered.

During last night's rush hour, all ferry traffic over the Tagus River and across the Salazar Bridge was halted, stranding thousands of commuters in the torrential rain that accompanied the storm.

Along the coastal highway of the Costa Do Sol, from Lisbon to Cascais, huge blocks of stone from the sea wall crashed onto a number of cliffside restaurants, demolishing them.

Prosecution Opens Trial Of Ellsberg

Says It Won't Argue Whether War Right

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The much-delayed "Pentagon Papers" trial opened here today with the prosecution saying it would prove the two defendants stole government property and committed espionage, but would not seek to argue whether the Vietnam war was right or wrong.

On trial are Daniel Ellsberg, 41, and Anthony Russo, 35, charged with stealing and leaking an 18-volume secret study on the Vietnam war while they were co-researchers at the Rand Institute "think tank" here in 1969.

Prosecutor David Nissen told the jury of 10 women and two men: "The government's case will be a calm, unemotional presentation of facts. There will be no appeal to the passion or prejudices of anyone."

He said that the government would not bring up whether the war was justified, whether the government's information policies were right or wrong in classifying the documents secret or whether the defendants' motives in releasing them were good or bad.

Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo face a total of 115 years in prison if found guilty of all *charges of theft, conspiracy and* espionage for leaking the Pentagon study of U.S. involvement in the war.

The trial has been delayed for six months as a result of a string of appeals over prosecution wiretapping, culminating in the discharge of the original jury and the selection of a second.

Mr. Ellsberg, who has admitted leaking the documents but said he did it as a matter of national interest, sat with his co-defendant and four lawyers at a table laden with papers and dossiers.

The courtroom was crowded with members of the radical group Veterans Against the Vietnam War, dressed in camouflage battle dress and with long hair below their Army caps. A Marine wounded in both legs in Vietnam in 1968 was wheeled into court.

U.S. Said to Use Pesticide More Toxic Than DDT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—A chemist reported yesterday that heptachlor, an agricultural pesticide that is in relatively wide use, changes in sunlight to a stable substance that is 22 times more toxic than the original compound.

Charles Hammer, of Georgetown University, reported finding the first proof of this in tests with houseflies, mice and other animals. He said the newly uncovered substance is "considerably more toxic than DDT," which has been banned from the market in the United States as potentially hazardous to man and animals.

"In my judgment, I think it [heptachlor] also should be removed from the market," Mr. Hammer declared at a news conference after a regional meeting of the American Chemical Society.

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency spokesman said that some restrictions on the registered use of heptachlor and chlordane, another pesticide in relatively wide use, will soon be recommended to the government by a special committee of the agency's scientists.

The estimated yearly U.S. production of heptachlor is six million pounds, compared with 45 million for DDT at its peak and with 200 million pounds for all insecticides now in use.

Jogging Senator Wants to Take Cars From Government Officials

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A marathon-running 56-year-old senator who jogs about 14 miles every working day between his home and Congress wants government officials to use their own power to commute—or at least not use official cars.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., announced today that he has written to the heads of about a dozen government agencies saying he will try to delete funds for the big cars and the chauffeurs assigned to their departments during the financial year beginning July 1.

He is chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which controls the pursestrings of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and of the space and other government agencies.

"Day in and day out I see limousines and heavy sedans with government license plates toting faceless officials to and from their place of residence and their offices," he said. "This is not only wasteful but appears to be illegal.

"I see no reason why the average American taxpayer, who earns $10,000 a year, should be taxed to subsidize the transportation to and from home of a government official making three to six times that amount."

Rome Police Tracing Wine With Toxic Chemical Added

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Jan. 17.—Police today were trying to trace restaurants and food stores in Rome that had been supplied with wine containing potentially dangerous amounts of a toxic chemical.

Some of the wine had been found in 25 Rome food stores and restaurants, police said, but they said more is still missing.

Giorgio la Morgia, head of the Rome Provincial Council, said that 74 of 226 samples of wine from 27 of the 61 wine firms in Rome province had been found to contain a high level of toxic chemicals.

The head of the province's Sanitation Department, Prof. Claudio Botre, said tests had shown the presence of a nitrogenous sodium compound in such amounts that stomach ache, blindness, paralysis and even death could ensue from drinking the wine.

He said the chemical, which normally is used in small quantities to stabilize wines, was being added in excessive amounts to prevent lengthy fermentation processes. This enabled producers to sell young wines quickly, with considerable savings on production and storage costs, he said.

Some 200,000 liters of wine had been seized in the alleged scandal which came to light 15 days ago when a winegrower, Vincenzo Ciuffa, and wine expert Vittorio Magri were arrested.

They were charged with the adulteration of drinking substances through the use of toxic chemical products. Police confiscated 40,000 liters of wine in Ciuffa's vineyard at Montecompatri in the Alban Hills. If convicted, they could be jailed for three to ten years.

"Refrain from drinking any local wine for the next few days," Rome's daily Il Messaggero urged readers. The newspaper asked officials to disclose the names of winemakers found to have used the dangerous chemical.

Romans are estimated to drink about 800,000 liters of the "Castelli Romani" wine every week. Most of it is sold from the barrel in Rome restaurants and shops.

Several producers, including the consortium for the protection of Frascati — a body that controls and marks with special seals some Frascati wines sold here and abroad—have denied involvement in the police investigation.

Meanwhile, sales of Frascati were stopped in the towns where they are produced.

Soviet Mission May Reinforce Apollo Findings

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Lunokhod-2 moon robot charged its solar batteries today for a trek across lunar landscape that could reinforce the findings of America's final Apollo mission.

The mooncar is 112 miles due north of where Apollo-17's lunar module landed last month. Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said it was the closest a Soviet moon vehicle has come to an Apollo landing site.

"This is a new era in which coordination of the scientific efforts of different countries assumes a special significance," Pravda said.

Western space experts said the significance would be the proximity of the Apollo-17 and Lunokhod-2 exploration areas on the eastern fringe of the Sea of Serenity.

The mapping, photographing and soil testing expected to be performed by the Soviet robot should supplement the findings of Apollo-17, they said. Soviet and U.S. space scientists since 1971 have shared results of their lunar explorations.

Violence Erupts In Belgian Strike

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (AP).—Violence erupted today in a strike by Belgian oil refinery workers when an independent tanker truck was fired on. Others were stopped and their drivers were threatened.

There were no injuries in the shooting incident.

In southern Belgium strikers blocked other tank trucks on a highway. Gasoline pump pipes in Liege and Bruges were slashed.

Refineries at Antwerp and Liege were idle and some gasoline stations were beginning to run out of supplies. However, authorities said that stocks nationwide were sufficient for 10 days.

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Page 4—Thursday, January 18, 1973 * *

Christian Jerusalem

Scarcely had Premier Golda Meir of Israel and her brigade of security guards departed from a historic encounter with the Pope of Rome than the various spokesmen began their unseemly quibbling over whether her visit had any meaning at all. Their nervousness reflected the remnants of unreality which still hang over relations of church and state in modern Jerusalem, a city that is just too holy to too many people for its own good.

Israel's longstanding interest in the Vatican is to entice the Roman Catholic Church into a juridical relationship and thus gain some new legitimacy in the Western world for Israeli rule over Jerusalem. The prize offered is a form of "special status" for church institutions and holy places, a status of immunity and autonomy on which the various Christian communities have vied with civil authorities from the time of the Crusades.

So far, most Christian institutions in Jerusalem have resisted any such dealings with the Israelis. Clerics of longevity in the Middle East fear that a legal relationship would compromise them with their faithful among the Arabs, parishioners attracted in a century of missionary work. Their faction is strong in the Vatican, hence a spokesman's crudeness in shrugging off the papal audience with the visiting premier.

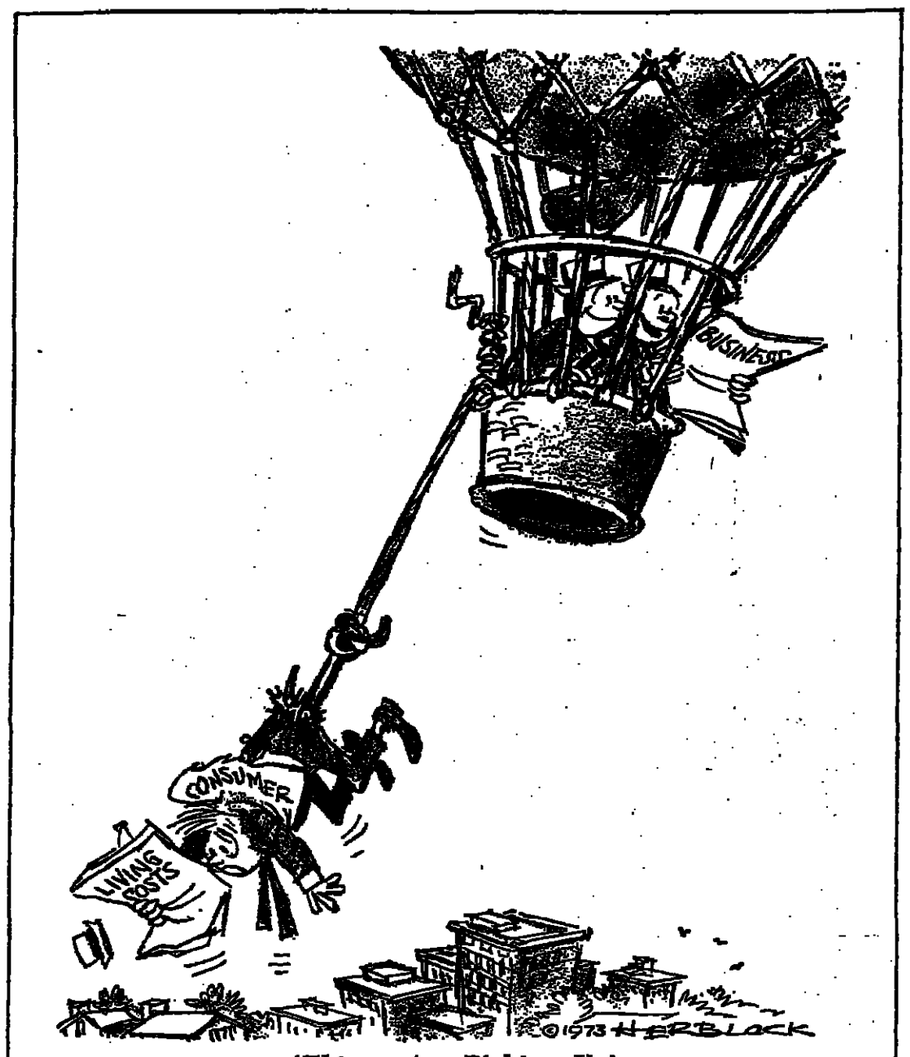
More modern churchmen may not have adopted the anti-Israel coloration their predecessors felt obligatory, but they fear nevertheless that Israel's rampaging construction in Jerusalem is creating an atmosphere in which the non-Israeli communities of the city will feel smothered in their internal life.

By taking a historical perspective to transcend the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Pope could serve both the interests of the Roman Catholic Church and the Holy City. The Vatican should explore the conditions of special status offered, to see if they would alleviate the problems of Christian communities under successive civil rulers over the centuries. Such status could be useful as a precedent, to be honored by any succeeding civil authority in Jerusalem.

As for being smothered, the various Christian communities have it in their own power to act. They could use their considerable wealth in Jerusalem to do some building of their own. Pope Paul played an influential personal role in bringing about the new Study Center for Advanced Ecumenical Research on the hills toward Bethlehem. Other communities have made more modest beginnings. There is room for many new social and educational institutions to inject a dynamism that Christian Jerusalem has long lacked.

As it stands, the Christian communities are losing far more than the state of Israel in their inclinations toward the most reactionary Arab notions of boycott. Even many Arab Christians have outgrown this unreal stance in their day-to-day dealings with Israeli authorities.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Things Are Picking Up'

Collision: Rhodesia and Zambia

Guerrillas based next door in Zambia have now provoked the uptight white minority government of Rhodesia to partially close its border with Zambia; only Zambian copper, on which Salisbury earns important hard-currency revenues, is to be let through. But whether these "sanctions in reverse" will put enough economic pressure on Zambia to make it alter its deep political commitment to the guerrillas, and to leash them, is dubious. The example of Rhodesia, which itself has managed to endure international sanctions for more than seven years—though not without cost—would seem to be relevant.

President Kaunda of Zambia has given hospitality, training grounds and sanctuary to the three main guerrilla groups operating in Rhodesia. No doubt he once hoped to postpone a full showdown with Rhodesia until completion (expected in 1975) of the railroad the Chinese are building him to Tanzania's Dar es Salaam—this is a project undertaken precisely to give land-locked Zambia a port outlet not dependent on white goodwill. Even so, Mr. Kaunda says he will stop using the Rhodesia rail link. The alternatives are limited but they exist. Trucks already carry some Zambian copper to Dar es Salaam; other Zambian copper goes out by rail to Portuguese Angola's Atlantic port of Lobito. Rhodesia will surely press Portugal to join the blockade but Lisbon has its own reasons to equivocate and spin out its response.

The new collision is a prime example of racial tightening in southern Africa. Though small in number and literal effect (their victims are counted only in twos and threes), the guerrillas have forced Rhodesia to a far-reaching step. Imposition of sanctions by Rhodesia has already stirred some public white doubts in the country. Moreover, it mocks Salisbury's objections to the sanctions which the United Nations voted against it in 1965 when it broke from Britain without offering guarantees of eventual majority rule. Some Rhodesian whites even have acknowledged that the guerrillas, far from being the outside provocateurs portrayed in official Salisbury propaganda, have been given aid and comfort by blacks in Rhodesia. It has been one of the myths of white minority rule that blacks liked it that way. Salisbury's sanctions, then, seem bound to intensify the already pressure-laden atmosphere in which the Salisbury government is trying to prolong and legitimize its rule.

Let it be clearly understood that it is the whites' continuing refusal to take gradual legal steps towards majority rule that has brought into being the guerrilla movement based outside Rhodesia in Zambia—and in Botswana, to the west, and Mozambique, to the east, now as well. No other legal political avenues have been open. Indeed, recently the Smith regime in Salisbury began introducing certain "apartheid" measures. These can hardly fail to stir further black opposition and to ensure that such opposition is expressed in increasingly militant ways. So far the United States has not been called upon publicly to take sides in the Rhodesian-Zambian collision. But something like a Zambian request for trucks in which to carry out more copper to Dar es Salaam could force the issue. It would be interesting to see the Nixon administration's response.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two-Way Benefits?

On its face the agreement between the Soviet government and the General Electric Co. for an extensive program of technological exchange and cooperation should help both Russia and the United States in coping with the growing energy crisis. That crisis creates a need for the most efficient utilization of fuels and for development of means to generate power with minimum damage to the environment. The pledge of cooperation now reached in developing electric power-generating equipment holds promise of progress toward both these goals.

On the diplomatic front as well, the accord extends the list of fields in which Washington and Moscow have identified a common interest and have acted to pool their energies. This is a pattern whose extension to many other areas could have profound consequences in building a more secure world, provided good sense as well as good intentions govern each move.

Last year's agreement for U.S. sales of grain to the Soviet Union won widespread initial praise, which it merited as a measure of alleviating the hardship Russians would have suffered as a result of their crop failure. But there was little basis for admiring the sharp practice of Soviet grain buyers, much less the ineptness of the American officials charged with protecting this country's interests in that deal, one that is contributing substantially to the current steep rise in food prices.

The disillusionment born of that experience means that every Soviet-American economic agreement will and should be more critically examined from now on. In the present case, questions are raised by published hints that future license agreements may permit hundreds of millions of dollars of General Electric products to be manufactured in the Soviet Union. Is this to happen at the expense of the jobs of American workers? If so, what adjustment assistance or other protection will be offered to those affected adversely and who will pay for it?

The marriage of high American technology and the low wages of Soviet workers would indeed create a formidable competitor in the international marketplace. But it is not one that would automatically and necessarily serve American interests in all situations. Some clarification on this aspect of the new agreement would be useful.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 18, 1898

CORFU—A young man of 25 years of age, named Everett, a British subject, stabbed three Roman Catholic priests, Canon Lightwood and Fathers Demento and Suriama after vespers this evening while they were entering the vestry. Canon Lightwood died in a short time and the other two are still in danger. From what can be gathered, the young man's act was not a political one. He is believed to be insane. His mania was to become a priest.

Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1923

ALBANY, N.Y.—Gov. Al Smith has granted a pardon to Jim Larkin, the Irish agitator, now in Sing Sing. He declared that the case, stripped of its legal aspects, is a political one in which a man had been punished for a statement of his belief. From the legal point of view, he adds, it is a case in which a man received, during a period of unusual popular excitement following the close of the war, too severe a sentence for a crime involving no moral turpitude.

The Watergate Spies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—You don't have to be very smart to figure out what is going to happen to politics in the United States if the confessed burglars in the Watergate case are allowed to cover up who hired them to do the dirty work.

Their explanation of why they broke into and bugged the Democratic party's headquarters here is that they were somehow trying to protect the Republic from some Communist conspiracy, but they refused to say where the orders or the money came from.

When E. Howard Hunt jr., former White House consultant and Central Intelligence agent, pleaded guilty to all seven counts of an indictment charging conspiracy, second-degree burglary and wiretapping, he said: "Anything I may have done I believed to be in the best interests of my country."

'Do Anything'

Frank Sturgis of Norfolk, Va., also admitted everything except where he got his orders and told the judge: "When it comes to Cuba and the Communist conspiracy involving the United States, I will do anything to protect this country."

Earlier, Bernard L. Barker, another of the men who pleaded guilty, developed much the same line of defense in an interview with The New York Times. Many Cuban refugees, he said, believed that the election of Sen. George McGovern as President "would be the beginning of a trend that would lead to socialism or communism, or whatever you want to call it."

There is, of course, nothing new in people believing that the election of the presidential candidate they oppose will wreck the country. Every Democratic candidate since Franklin Roosevelt has been charged with taking the country down the road to socialism and accepting the support of Socialists and Communists.

The new thing in the Watergate case is that former intelligence agents like Hunt, who was operational head of the CIA's Cuban Bay of Pigs disaster and seems to be the clumsiest spy in the business, have actually been using the techniques of espionage to infiltrate the American democratic process and to cover up the source of their orders with claims of patriotic zeal.

The possibilities of this sort of thing in American politics are virtually endless. Nothing is more casual or vulnerable than the headquarters of an American political party or presidential candidate. All of them are staffed by pick-up teams of "volunteers," most of them unknown to the candidate.

In the emotion of the campaign, it is easy to find volunteers who believe the other candidate is a scoundrel who should be defeated by any means in the interests of the country. George Wallace was shot by a man who was posing as one of his supporters. The two Kennedys were killed by men who thought they were serving some higher political purpose by assassination.

The Watergate case, however, was different. Somebody organized and financed the conspiracy, and despite persistent questioning by chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica, he was not able to get the confessed burglars to say who hired them or to give him anything but the standard answers spies are usually instructed to make when they are caught.

"What did Cuba have to do with breaking in and entering the Democratic headquarters?" Judge Sirica asked Virgilio R. Gonzalez, a 46-year-old former Cuban refugee. "I don't know," Gonzalez replied. "He [Hunt] told me and I believed him."

It was inconceivable to the judge that this conspiracy had been planned, financed, and carried out solely by the men indicted, and when all of them evaded his questions about the source of the money, the judge said, "Well, I'm sorry but I don't believe you."

The chances are, therefore, that Hunt and the others who pleaded guilty will refuse to incriminate others either in Judge Sirica's court or even in the Senate investigation now being planned by Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, so the major deterrent to the spread of political spying is likely to lie in the severity of the penalties imposed by the courts.

From the beginning, there has been a tendency either to disbelieve the charges in this case or to minimize them as an extension of the normal dirty tricks of American political campaigns. But something more than that is involved in this conspiracy.

For what we are seeing here is the application of the techniques of international espionage to national politics—a kind of political warfare that can destroy the democratic election process.

The only hopeful sign in all this is that Hunt and company were so remarkably stupid and awkward. The testimony is now clear that they not only bugged the Democratic headquarters but paid at least one operator to spy on Sen. Edmund Muskie and Sen. George McGovern. And on the assumption that everybody is not as clumsy as Hunt and his gang, one has to wonder how much more of this was going on in the last campaign by agents who weren't caught.

One result of all this is that a great deal of damage has already been done by the Watergate case. For candidates for all public offices from mayor to President will now have to guard their offices and staffs as if they were engaged in combat with a foreign enemy.

Not so long ago, politicians could assume that, even in the bitterest of campaigns, there were some things that went beyond the bounds of honor, but now they can't be sure. Accordingly, the Congress can at least drag this dirty business out before the television cameras and let the voters judge for themselves what's been going on, for part of the trouble with the Watergate case all along is that so many people didn't quite believe what was happening.

Looks to Grand Design

Aloofness of Nixon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—They're calling him King Richard on Capitol Hill, and, given Mr. Nixon's new emphasis on executive prerogative, you can't say he didn't earn the title.

But what lies behind the royal style? On what meat, as Tom Wicker asked in the accents of Cassius, doth this our Caesar feed? The answer, I think, is nothing so trivial as mere personal affectation.

The most striking mark of change in the President's behavior is his new attitude toward the outward forms of government. During the early days of his presidency, every foreign policy problem had its day in the National Security Council. A high-level Domestic Council was set up to give internal problems similar innings. There was a game plan for the economy. For Vietnam, there was the Nixon Doctrine.

A Mighty Kick

Now Mr. Nixon has given these appearances of due process a mighty kick. He undertook the murderous bombing of North Vietnam without even consulting the military chiefs. The recent radical dismantling of mandatory controls—a very tricky matter—was done without notification of leading cabinet members, and at a time that took no notice of the impact on the markets.

The President has repeatedly indicated that he expects to absent himself some from contacts with the press and the public. The major news of the recent Vietnam escalation was not even given out through Press Secretary Ron Ziegler. The word came out in driblets from those household words, Gerald Warren, the deputy press secretary at the White House, and Jerry Friedheim, the deputy press secretary at the Pentagon.

Another sign of the times is the attitude toward the Congress. Mr. Nixon has gone way beyond past precedent in refusing to spend duly authorized funds, and in using executive privilege to prevent testimony to Congress by administration officials. A sign of how fast and loose he has played with tradition emerges in the matter of appointments in the foreign-policy field.

If only to smooth confirmation, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is almost always given advance notice of appointments. But this year the committee chairman and members had to read in the press about the nominations of John Scali to be ambassador to the United Nations; of Kenneth Rush and William Casey to be undersecretaries of state; of William Porter to be deputy undersecretary; of John Volpe to be ambassador to Rome.

Perhaps the most telltale sign comes with the reorganization of the government. No one here imagines that the government is going to be changed by the designation of super-secretaries to run various departments. The Department of Interior is still going to be run by the secretary of interior.

What is significant about the reorganization is that it restricts the number of people with the color of a claim to access to the President's office. Mr. Nixon will be able to conduct his business with a minimum of face-to-face encounters.

Because Mr. Nixon is so self-conscious about his leadership there is a tendency to see all these developments in a psychological context. There is talk here that Mr. Nixon has been made dizzy with success by the size of his electoral victory. There is speculation that he is now getting back with a vengeance at those whom he has so long felt wanted to "kick Nixon around."

Deeper Purpose

But my own sense is that a deeper purpose underlines the new style. Mr. Nixon has recently been warning against let-down, and emphasizing the need to stay in peak form for the doing of great deeds. The great thing he has in mind has never been in doubt. He was to undo the Washington base of the Democratic party with concern for the urban poor, and its bias toward the elite style of the Northern cities.

I think the President is holding himself aloof because he senses that contact with the Congress and the press and the public compromises that grand design, muddies the clear picture he has in his head. I think he is probably right in that perception. So I believe that the shape and style of government in America, and the preservation of cherished values, now hinges on the efforts of the Congress and the press to bring Mr. Nixon back to the give-and-take of normal American politics.

The Departure of a Politician

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The three most successful politicians in the first Nixon cabinet—John Volpe, George Romney and Melvin Laird—are stepping down this week, taking with them a half-century of public service experience the President has decided he can do without.

Volpe, who might have been Vice-President today had he had a powerful advocate in the inner circle when the choice came down to him and Spiro Agnew in Miami Beach, is leaving the Transportation Department to become ambassador to Rome.

Romney, who might have been President today had he been able to articulate his Vietnam views as well as he finally came to understand that tragic war, is quitting Housing and Urban Development to found a vaguely defined public interest group.

Laird Is 50

And Laird, who at age 50 ought to have more of a political future than any of them, is retiring from the Defense Department saying, "It will be a long time before I do anything in politics or government again."

Because Romney and Volpe both have reached normal retirement age, it is the case of Laird—a man whose whole life has been politics and government—that is most interesting.

He's been in public office continously since 1946, when he was elected to the Wisconsin state senate seat his father had held before him. He spent 16 years in the House, rising to the No. 3 leadership job and a position of influence in the national Republican party, before his friend, Richard Nixon, recruited him for the Pentagon post, when no prominent Democrat could be persuaded to take the job.

By the consensus of the reporters who have covered him, Laird has shown that a professional politician is no worse equipped—and maybe better—to manage the sprawling military bureaucracy than the businessmen and lawyers who preceded him in the job.

If his term was marked by the My Lai controversy and the Lockheed bail-out (both, he notes, the fallout from actions taken in the previous administration), it also saw significant reductions in Vietnam casualties and military manpower and preparations made for an all-volunteer army.

Cynicism

It takes a degree of cynicism and duplicity to survive in the Pentagon-Congress power struggle, and Laird is a politician who has an ample supply of those qualities. But over the years, he has managed to make clear his central purposes, as distinguished from his short-term tactics, and his central purpose as Defense Secretary has been to end American involvement in Vietnam and save our defense establishment from the public censure that war has surely brought on all things military.

Having lobbied semi-publicly within the administration for four years for faster American withdrawal from Vietnam, he was, to put it mildly, distressed at the breakdown of the Paris negotiations last month. So he used his closing testimony to Congress last week to give the congressional "doves" the strongest argument they could use to press for a settlement—a statement by our ranking defense official that the American presence is no longer needed to protect South Vietnam.

Laird's reasons for retirement are several. He believes his identification with Vietnam and military spending is a major handicap to a political comeback in Wisconsin, where Democrats now hold his old House seat, both Senate seats and the governorship.

He has also learned—as others have before him, in an aspect of Washington life that is too often overlooked—that public responsibilities can entail heavy personal costs. During the four years Laird has been going up to Capitol Hill to justify the war and justify spending on weapons development, he has been going home to a household that included three high-school and college-age children, who are very much products of their own generation.

"We have no fence to hide behind," Laird has remarked, "and we don't want one." On the contrary, his front lawn has been fair game for anti-war demonstrators and his living room has been open to his children's friends, who have not hesitated to voice their own views.

So having given Mr. Nixon four years he promised (and having delivered (in his view) his promise to make Vietnamization work well enough to permit a complete American withdrawal), Laird is leaving—with no regrets and a considerable sense of relief.

Pension Coming

He has a pension coming from Congress and some interesting academic and business offers. But during the three-month vacation he's promised himself, he'll have time to think again about the judgment that he's finished with politics and government.

In his two decades in Washington there have been few men in either party who have thought harder than Laird about the real objectives of government or who have worked more skillfully than he has on the politics of party responsibility necessary to accomplish them.

If this is in fact his swan song, American politics is diminished by his departure.

Letters

Lewis on Vietnam

With reference to Anthony Lewis's column, "No Refuge in Silence" (IHT, Jan. 6-8), we have long known that Mr. Lewis was "against the war in Vietnam." But then is anyone for it?

I don't think, however, that his position is strengthened by quotations from bankers, businessmen, nuns, or even distinguished British citizens who share his extreme views. For every banker or nun that he cites, there is probably an equal or greater number that could provide testimonials for the other side. There is no consolation in arithmetic for Mr. Lewis, especially when one considers the position of the American voting public.

Mr. Lewis is an able reporter, but on Vietnam his voice is so shrill that for a majority of your readers I suspect it has become inaudible.

HUME A. HORAN.
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

As Others See Us

I often wish we could be spared from the daily pontification of The New York Times. In "... As Others See Us" (IHT, Jan. 9), we are regaled with examples of our negative image before various world leaders "from Stockholm to Sydney" and "from Turtle Bay to Tokyo."

Well, the UN has never really cared for us save for our large contributions. Considering its rather recent past, Tokyo should not be overly critical. Stockholm's "neutrality" during World War II almost precludes its comparison of the United States to Nazi massacres. In Sydney one can only presume that the new prime minister's vociferous criticism merely reflects a need for newspaper copy.

There were "U.S. Go Home" signs in the days of the Marshall Plan. Due to our power, wealth and usual beneficence we have never been well loved.

American participation in the Vietnamese war crossing four presidencies is a ridiculous thing. The recent bombing was particularly ugly. We can only hope President Nixon knows what he is doing and he probably has more information than The New York Times or Olof Palme.

ROBERT H. DAWSON.
Braine l'Alleud, Belgium.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-00. Telex 28.950 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald, Paris.

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Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.

Shoes Kidnapping Last Year

pain Industrialist Abducted, eportedly by Basque Group

AMPLONA, Spain, Jan. 17 PI).—Heavily armed Basque aratists raided the estate of of Spain's wealthiest indus-alists, held his servants at gun-nt for several hours and kid-ped him when he returned ne, police said today.

The official news agency Cifra orted that the kidnappers re demanding 50 million etas ($790,000) ransom for the turn of multimillionaire Felipe arte. But political sources in-ated the abduction had politi-motives.

n Bayonne, France, a spokes-n for Basque Homeland and erty (ETA) said the militant aratist group assumed respon-ility for the kidnapping.

Trial Scheduled Soon

Mr. Huarte, who controls vast l estate, hotel, vineyard and tallurgical holdings, was atched from his hillside estate t night—only six days before alleged members of ETA were be court-martialed in the in-try barracks of Bilbao in con-ction with the kidnapping of other Basque industrialist last ar.

The sources said Mr. Huarte ght be held as a hostage for e release of the 11 defendants.

The provincial government of varre Province said "intensive lice action has been initiated" ainst the kidnappers, whom it entified as an "ETA commando armed with submachine guns d pistols."

Police sources said four sepa-tists occupied Mr. Huarte's home at 7 p.m., shortly after he and his wife left to go to the movies. Unknown persons had been seen reconnoitering the surroundings of the estate recently.

According to the sources, the commando locked Mr. Huarte's three small children and their nannies in the garage and cellar and held the remainder of the staff at gunpoint until 10:45 p.m., when Mr. Huarte returned home. He was snatched as he entered the house and bundled into his American-made limousine to be driven off toward the Pyrenees.

Police said the car was later found abandoned 20 miles north of Pamplona.

Mr. Huarte, 50, is also a prominent sportsman. He won the 1955 and 1958 world titles in pelota, a Basque ball game that is also practiced in southern France and Latin America.

Mr. Huarte's kidnapping came almost a year after industrialist Lorenzo Zabala was snatched from his factory office at nearby Elbar by the ETA. He was released unharmed three days later after agreeing to pay ransom in the form of granting pay raises and other benefits to the workers of his electrical equipment plant.

Mr. Zabala's kidnapping had been preceded by a long period of labor unrest in his enterprise. Political sources said there had been a 48-day strike in one of Mr. Huarte's enterprises as well, the Torfinasa metallurgical works.

Cifra reports quoted police sources as saying there appeared to be close connections between those who took part in the two kidnappings.

UPI.

Felipe Huarte

Basque Demands Reported

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A spokesman for ETA denied his group had asked 50 million pesetas ransom to liberate Mr. Huarte.

He said his group was setting one condition for Mr. Huarte's release: that he satisfy the demands of workers striking at Torfinasa.

The workers have asked for a 3,000-peseta ($63) raise in monthly pay, compensation for sick leave, one month paid vacation and rehiring of all workers fired recently.

Jews Who Emigrated Protest As Russia Refuses Re-Entry

VIENNA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Forty Jews who emigrated from Russia to Israel disrupted a news conference given by the Israeli minister of immigration today and said they wanted to go back to Russia because of discrimination in Israel.

The Jews said they were "stranded" in Vienna because Soviet authorities refused to grant them re-entry visas because they became Israeli citizens.

The immigration minister, Nathan Peled, was in Austria to inspect Schloss Schoenau, a castle used as a transit camp for Russian Jews emigrating to Israel.

The Russian Jews barged into Mr. Peled's news conference and chanted "Trud, Trud" (truth, truth) and distributed handwritten leaflets.

One demonstrator, Rachel Ostrovsky, a mother of three from Odessa, said in Yiddish, "I emigrated with my family to Israel in the spring of 1971. My husband is a piano tuner and we lived in the Tel Aviv suburb of Holan. We had a small apartment but we were discriminated against because we got an apartment so quickly."

The demonstrators did not describe the type of discrimination they allegedly received.

"We learned in Israel that a man born in the Soviet Union cannot adjust to the capitalist system. Therefore, it is our wish to return to our motherland," one leaflet read.

Mr. Peled said that "120,000 Jews in the Soviet Union" have asked to emigrate to Israel and he was "optimistic" that the emigration would be allowed to continue.

On those who wanted to return to Russia, he said: "Naturally some immigrants meet with difficulties. They have to learn a new language, get homes and jobs. Nevertheless, only an insignificant number have applied to return in the past two years. About 150 to 200, I think," he said.

Planned to Overthrow Regime

Lebanon Seizes 8 Alleged Subversives

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (AP).—Lebanese security forces were reported today to have broken up a secret organization of urban guerrillas that allegedly planned to overthrow the country's democratic regime.

A government statement said that eight arrests have been made in Beirut and that the suspects, all Lebanese, have admitted they held up the Bank of Syria and Lebanon Nov. 15 and got away with $10,000.

"Initial investigation revealed that the detainees had formed a secret cell to rob banks and use the money for the fulfilment of the cell's goals, the statement said.

Machine guns, grenades and anti-government leaflets were seized in police raids at the suspects' apartments in the past two days.

Military Trial

The men were held for trial before a military court on a charge of plotting against the security of the state, the statement said.

Beirut newspapers said the equivalent of $80,000 in various currencies was taken from the suspects. Police are trying to establish whether they were involved in other bank hold-ups last year that included the Beirut branch of the Royal Bank of Canada.

All eight suspects reportedly are leftists, and the rightist newspaper Al Hayat said they belonged to a group calling itself the "Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon." It is a pro-Peking Marxist organization set up in June, 1971.

Police denied an Israeli report that Palestinian guerrillas were involved.

Front of Israeli Arabs

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organization is planning to organize Arabs living in Israeli-occupied areas into an effective resistance force, the newspaper Al Ahram said today.

It said this resistance force will be known as the Palestinian National Front.

The project was among several decided on at last week's meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Cairo. It formed part of the council's drive to coordinate and intensify the various guerrilla activities aimed at liberating the Palestine homeland.

Al Ahram quoted an official spokesman for the guerrillas as saying the aim is "to develop an overall plan to mobilize all the abilities of the Palestine people inside the occupied territories" and "to activate and escalate the struggle against Israel, and especially the armed struggle."

Mrs. Meir Meets Ivory Coast President

GENEVA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir met with President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast for 3 1/2 hours today at the suburban villa of Mr. Houphouët-Boigny.

After the talks, Mrs. Meir was driven to the airport and took off in an El Al Boeing-707 for Tel Aviv. It was the end of a tour which began with Mrs Meir's attendance at the Socialist International conference in Paris and which took her to Rome for a meeting with Pope Paul VI and Italian leaders.

In evidence today were the stringent security measures that have been in effect throughout the tour as police armed with automatic weapons guarded the villa and a motorcade of police motorcyclists and police cars escorted Mrs. Meir's limousine to the luncheon meeting.

Mrs. Meir made no statement upon her departure, but it is thought that the primary topic discussed by the two leaders was the severing of diplomatic relations with Israel by five African nations. The five countries are Uganda, Niger, Chad, Mali and the Congo (Brazzaville).

After the meeting, the Israeli mission here issued a statement which read in part:

"President Houphouët-Boigny expressed the desire to invite the prime minister and accompanying officials to a talk and a lunch in his villa near Geneva, where he is spending a holiday.

"The president and the prime minister exchanged views on relations between their two countries and on the situation in the Middle East."

Obituaries

Clara Ward, 48, Gospel Singer, Started Her Career at Age 9

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP).—Gospel singer Clara Ward, 48, ed here yesterday after suffer-g two strokes in her suburban aldwin Hills home last week.

Miss Ward began her singing reer with a group organized by r mother, Gertrude, when she as 9. She made her first re-rding in 1940.

Miss Ward's major break-rough came in 1957 with an vitation to the Newport Jazz estival.

After a series of tours in East-n nightclubs and one in Eu-pe, Miss Ward accepted a Las egas booking for the Clara Ward ingers. They appeared there for e straight weeks.

She performed twice for President Lyndon B. Johnson and once appeared at Carnegie Hall with Mahalia Jackson.

Neil M. Gunn

LONDON, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Neil Gunn, 81, an author and play-right, died in the hospital at Inverness, Scotland, Monday night.

Mr. Gunn was the author of more than 20 novels, two collections of short stories and several one-act plays. Much of his material was drawn from Scotland. His autobiography, "The Atom of Delight," was published in 1956.

Ivan G. Petrovsky

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Ivan G. Petrovsky, 71, rector of Moscow State University since 1951, died Monday, the government newspaper, Izvestia, said today.

A mathematician, Mr. Petrovsky was a member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences. Before becoming the university's rector, he was dean of its mechanical and mathematics faculty and deputy director of the Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Science.

Dr. Mindel Sheps

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., Jan. 17 (NYT).—Dr. Mindel Cherniack Sheps, 59, a physician who became a biostatistician and an authority on biological factors affecting fertility and reproduction, died Monday in Durham.

A member of the School of Public Health at the University of North Carolina, she was the wife of Dr. Cecil G. Sheps, the university's vice-chancellor for health sciences and former general director of Beth Israel Medical Center in New York.

She had concentrated recently on studying the dynamics of population growth through mathematical and computerized methods. She had been an adviser on biostatistics to the World Health Organization and, through the Ford Foundation, to the government of India.

One of her books, "On the Measurement of Human Fertility," was published last year. Another, "Mathematical Models of Conception and Birth," is soon to be published by the University of Chicago Press.

Grace Trudeau

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (AP).—Grace Trudeau, 82, the mother of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, died in a hospital here last night after a long illness.

Mrs. Trudeau had been hospitalized for a month.

Julio Castello

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP).—Fencing master Julio Manuel Castello, 82, who coached the 1924 U.S. Olympic team and turned out 22 national champions during his career, died here Tuesday.

He had lived in Tampa since his retirement as fencing coach at New York University 25 years ago.

Mr. Castello, a native of the Basque region in Spain, learned the sport from his father. When he was 22, he decided to devote his life to the art. Among his first students was King Alfonso of Spain.

A Correction

In its editions of Wednesday, June 28, 1972, the International Herald Tribune carried a correction relating to an article which mentioned a British businessman, John Dawson-Ellis.

Unfortunately the correction may have implied that Mr. Shiv Kapoor or companies with whom Mr. Kapoor is connected were engaged in the illegal sales of arms to encourage warfare between small countries. We had no intention of making any such implication and are glad to accept his assurance that he has no connection with any person or organisation having dealings with unauthorized sales of arms.

Anarchists Start Hunger Strike in West Berlin Court

WEST BERLIN, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Two alleged leaders of the Baader-Meinhof anarchist group, which has been accused by police of bank robberies and arson, went on a hunger strike today against what they termed "inhuman conditions" in West German jails.

The two are 29-year-old journalist Andreas Baader, arrested in a dramatic police swoop in Frankfurt last June, and 36-year-old Horst Mahler, who is being held here on charges of founding a criminal organisation and planning three bank robberies.

The two made their announcement at the 35th session of the Mahler trial, at which Mr. Baader today appeared as a witness.

Mr. Baader denied in court today that an organized leadership of the "Red Army Faction," the name the anarchists use for their group, ever existed.

He said the "Baader-Meinhof gang" was invented by the West German press, police and secret service.

In the public gallery today was former West German student leader Rudi Dutschke, who four years ago was shot in the head outside the students' headquarters. He was greeted by a clenched fist salute from Mr. Baader and Mr. Mahler.

Alpine Fall Fatal To Irish Physicist

BONNEVILLE, France, Jan. 17 (AP).—The body of Ciaran Ryan, an Irish physics professor working at the European Nuclear Research Center in Geneva, was found today almost covered by snow after a mountain climbing accident. Bruno Renner, a West German physicist, was still missing.

Mr. Ryan, 29, and Mr. Renner, 24, were last seen Sunday preparing a climb to 7,500 feet in the Salève range overlooking Geneva.

DEATH NOTICE

Madame Ulrich Heumann, née Beatrice Caracciolo, regrets to announce the death of ULRICH HEUMANN, her husband, accidentally deceased January 9, in his 27th year. Services will be held at Père-Lachaise Cemetery, Saturday, January 20, at 9:45 a.m. Meet at the entrance on Bd. Ménilmontant, at 9:30 a.m. 11-Rue Saint-Didier, Paris, (16e).

Dorland & Grey, Paris

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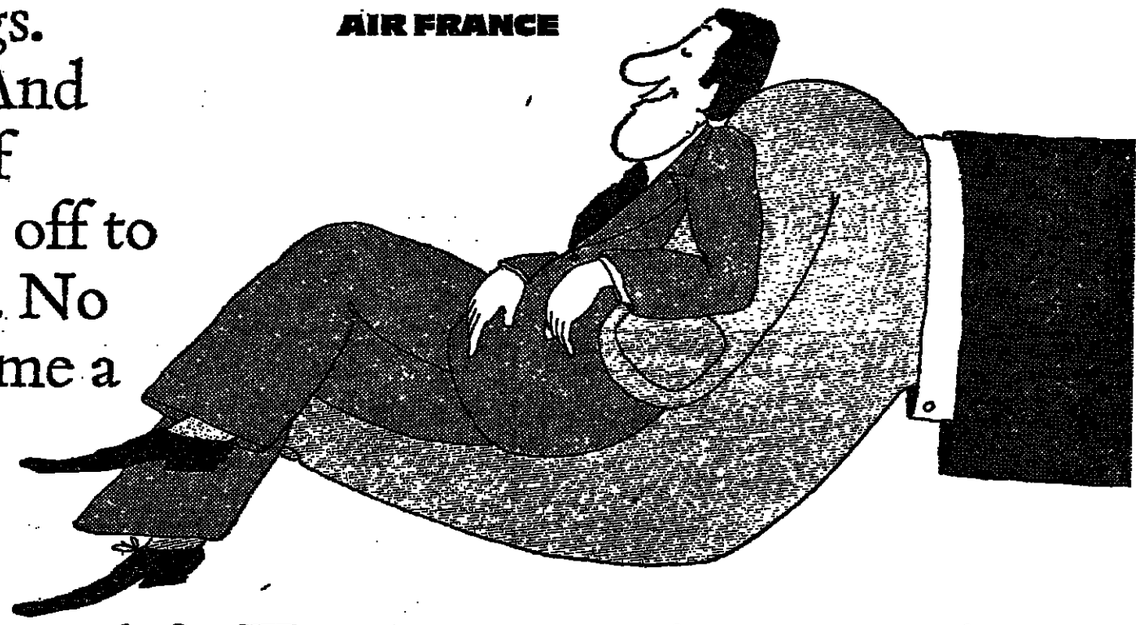

Air France understands

FASHION

The Mood Is Moderation at Rome's Shows

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 17 (IHT).—The big guns of Italian couture, Mila Schon and Valentino, are showing their spring-summer collections tonight and tomorow night. But as of now, the other Rome designers have set the fashion mood: allegro moderato.

The number of significant designers keeps narrowing down and this may be all to the good. Tiziani, Lancetti and Andre Laug are still trying hard to produce couture collections, and their efforts, this season, are worth while. Even if couture has come close to sounding like a dirty word, it is rewarding to watch exquisite fabrics and colors and a general care for details that *ready-to-wear, no matter what,* will never achieve.

There is no strong fashion message so far except the return of the dress, which everybody expected and hoped for. The other stories in Italian fashions are fabrics and colors. The shoes, all with very high heels, will affect the silhouette.

Tiziani, in one of his best collections in years, had a fresh, young look. His prettiest prints were clearly outlined flowers (carnations, thistles, lilies of the valley) on crepe de chine. Pastel colors, which could be dull, managed to have a lively punch.

American-born Tiziani, who has a solid Palm Beach clientele, did a good job with his resort line, *with cropped pants, wide bra* exposing the midriff and a loose shirt.

He continued the layered look but handled it lightly and updated it by putting newer-looking sweaters, long and tight over the hips, over his print blouses.

However, his best numbers were the classic ensembles: printed dresses under light coats. A sure winner was the easy navy wrap-around coat with loose cuffed sleeves over a print dress. This whole group should make up for his suits, which did not quite get off the ground.

Tiziani went overboard with roses and ruffles but his brightest dresses were the French linen ones, which combined bright candy stripes and floral prints.

Irene Satz, fashion director of Ohrbach's (the last of American stores to do line-for-line copies), said after the show: "I liked it very much. It was nice and soft. And if anybody is going to buy a new dress, it will be for the fabric and prints, and his were outstanding." She said that nothing has changed drastically, adding: "But who wants changes? I don't and neither do our customers."

Tiziani's short silk coat with horizontal stripes in blue sequins and a collar of ostrich feathers.

UPI.

At Lancetti's the name of the game was, again, fabrics. His delicate geometric patterns, blurred out in ombre colors, seemed to have been picked off a rainbow. His way of getting around the dress problem was to fake it, by making a skirt and blouse in identical print and color. Those were topped by short, solid-colored jackets.

His well-pulled-together collection even had ombre colors on the T-strap sandals that are sure to be next summer's Fords. One might think that ruffles have had it but Lancetti turned out some outrageously ruffled evening dresses that had the limp, provocative charm of negligés.

* * *

Laug, for one, still believes in pants suits and made a lot of them out of light, creamy gabardines. Otherwise, his collection hovered between a silm, Courrèges-like silhouette and a fluffier, pleated one.

The fact that he took a strong stand for the tunic dress should not be held against him. This year, dresses of any kind are sure to sell and he managed to have some pretty ones. The sari silk tunic dress, in the palest of pinks with a silver thread, clearly stood out as did a bone-colored crepe de chine brushed with black strokes.

Franceen Farkas, vice-president of Alexander's, who only started coming back to couture shows last summer, said: "We will buy the tunics. We had something like that last season and it went well."

* * *

All this does not mean that Italian couture is out of its rut. Amos Ciabbatoni, director of the government-backed Ente Italiano Della Moda, said this morning: "We're having a hard time with couture. The only way to save it woud be to establish a firm coordination between the fabric firms on one hand and ready-to-wear on the other."

This, however, seems an impossible riddle. The fabric firms have clearly lost interest and refuse to play angels to the couture as a whole any more. In a "let-everybody-fend-for-himself" mood, a spokesman for SNIA Viscosa (one of the most powerful fiber firms in Italy) said: "We stopped trying to support all of them. We wish they would come up with something new. That would help us tremendously too."

Instead, SNIA and other fiber firms now concentrate on their clients, whom they try to help with their advertising campaigns.

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TELEVISION

The Banning of the Warhol Film...

LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Enraged viewers bombarded British television stations today with telephone calls about a film—complaining that it hadn't been shown.

The indignation built up over a court ban on a documentary dealing with the life and work of American pop artist and film maker Andy Warhol.

There were abusive telephone calls at the home of the man who engineered the ban, 47-year-old sports commentator Ross McWhirter.

In a brisk dash through the courts yesterday, Mr. McWhirter obtained a two-week injunction prohibiting the Warhol film from being screened by Britain's commercial television network.

Advance Notices

His case was that the film's accent on nudity, four-letter words, lesbianism and homosexuality breached the laws requiring commercial television to observe basic standards of decency.

Neither Mr. McWhirter nor the judges who banned it had seen the Warhol film. They based their judgment on advance notices by critics describing it among other things as "a sex shocker."

The high court threw out Mr. McWhirter's plea, but, with hours to spare, he rushed to the court of appeal and succeeded in getting the ban.

A spokesman for the Independent Broadcasting Authority—the body which controls commercial television in Britain—said there *had been more complaining* telephone calls about the ban than on any other matter for years.

Only a handful of callers—"five or 10, maybe"—telephoned approval that the Warhol film was substituted at the last moment by a documentary about life in the English Midlands.

Andy Warhol
...life and work.

Critics were divided about the merits of the Warhol film. Some said the nudity was minimal and the total effect more likely to bore people than shock them. But several joined in expressing deep concern at the idea of a ban being imposed on the initiative of one disapproving individual.

There were suggestions that television programs could in future be at the mercy of anyone with the energy and resources to take court action.

The ban on the Warhol film does not necessarily mean it will be barred from British screens for good. IBA chiefs, who approved the film in advance, will meet next week to decide next legal steps.

Mr. McWhirter expressed himself satisfied. He said, "This sort of program is a try-on anyway. If the TV people can get away with showing pictures of naked fat women daubing their breasts with paint and then rubbing their breasts over a canvas, well, they will use it as a precedent and try even more offensive stuff next time."

Photographer David Bailey, who made the film, underscored a major point made by protesters when he said: "I don't see how the judges can make an order stopping the film without having seen it."

Three television critics who did see it—Elkan Allan of the Sunday Times, Tom Hutchinson of the London Evening Standard and John Hawkins of Time Out—issued a statement urging that the program should be shown as soon as possible.

The mass-circulation Daily Express, usually conservative in outlook, commented in an editorial: "A gratuitous assault on people's sensibilities is deplorable. A refusal to let the people choose what they want to see is infinitely worse."

But a spokesman for the clean-up TV group, the National Viewers and Listeners Association, said: "Those patriotic citizens who took action are to be congratulated. It is a triumph of good sense and good taste."

DINING

An Anglo-French Kitchen in London

By Naomi Barry

LONDON, (IHT).—Queen Elizabeth II enjoyed lunch with friends a few months ago in the restaurant of the new Berkeley Hotel, but even without the royal seal of approval, the Berkeley, which opened last year, is one of the most highly rated hotels in town. It has traditional elegance and perfect service. Both have proved to be excellent business.

It is one of the few hotels where guests would rather eat in than out. As a result, reservations for the restaurant, which seats 110, are necessary.

"It's not often," said one London observer, "that Jerry Silverman and Shannon Rogers (big names of the Seventh Avenue garment trade) are turned down for a table."

The chief of the kitchens, Marcel Anduc, was formerly with the Savoy. He was born in London of French parents. While the menu has a French touch, it has been altered for other tastes. Consequently, you will find combinations not served across the Channel, such as a delicious chicken omelet with a cheese sauce and an appetizer of shredded smoked salmon tossed with shredded crab.

The food, however, represents a coalition. The quenelles are light as the air of the Loire. The haddock mousse, smoky and flavorful, is a specialty of the British Isles.

Between the large windows of the dining room are six wall panels, each holding large crystal stars, illuminated by hidden bulbs from the back. The stars were made in France especially for the Berkeley by Baccarat.

The Berkeley is a complex with a lot of parts adding up to a pretty grand sum. Le Perroquet restaurant is a buffet lunch ("we thought we'd get only the shopping crowd, but it seems to appeal to the trendy people") which is transformed into a discothèque at night. There are dozens of help-yourself dishes such as cold curried chicken with grapes, taramasalata, sausage and apple slices, avocados, and smoked sprats temptingly presented. Every day there is a choice of two hot dishes. For example, daube of beef or sautéed chicken chasseur.

Midnight Supper

The midnight-to-3-a.m. supper menu reads like a hunt breakfast: scrambled eggs, oysters and bacon, kedgeree and the like.

The manager of the Perroquet is a young man, Andrew Leeman, who came to the fuchsia plush of the Berkeley from the Edinburgh festival at Weeley in Essex where he had the catering concession. He served so many gallons of tomato soup that in 72 hours he earned enough to buy a small house.

The Berkeley has the discreet splendor of the empire. One of the suites has an open-air terrace big enough for a cocktail party for 90. Many of the apartments have marble fireplaces. Ceramic tiles in the bathrooms were designed to match the wallpapers and cottons in the suites which were woven in Thailand. The corridor carpets were copied from a 13th-century French needlework bag, found in a collection at the cathedral at Sens. The swimming pool on the top floor—a small resort in itself—is restricted to guests and a handful of lucky members. It is now considered among the most desirable London memberships in town.

The Berkeley, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge, London. Telephone: 235-6000.

Around the London Galleries

A View From Inside, Nicholas Treadwell Gallery, 36 Chiltern St., London W1, to Jan. 20.

"Joe," the self-taught painter of these melancholy and somber expressionist works, is a 35-year-old Scot who has spent most of his creative life in jail. These are by no means straightforward portrayals of prison life, but they reflect the loneliness and despair of a prisoner's lot.

* * *

Treasures From the European Community, Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Rd., London SW7, to Feb. 11.

Of all the artistic celebrations heralding Britain's entry into the European Community, this is by far the smallest—it consists of only nine exhibits—but artistically it is of unparalleled importance. Belgium is represented by Rubens's "Four Studies of a Negro Head," sketches for his "Adoration of the Magi" now in St. Janskerk, Malines. Denmark's contribution, from the Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, is a pair of Bronze Age *lurs*, a kind of bugle used in religious ceremonies. A silver-gilt and enamel Renaissance cup by the goldsmith Wenzel Jamnitzer of Nuremberg comes from Germany. The cup was presented to the Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian II, probably at the time of his visit to Nuremberg in 1570. A figure of the emperor surmounts the cover, encircled by those of the Archbishop of Salzburg, the Bishops of Bamberg and Würzburg, and Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria.

"The Card Sharp With the Ace of Diamonds" by Georges de La Tour, lent by the Louvre, is France's contribution to the show. Ireland is represented by the silver Ardagh Chalice from the National Museum, Dublin. It was probably made between AD 800 and 850, and is decorated with brass, gold and glass, and inscribed with the names of 12 saints. Michelangelo's bust of Brutus from the Museo Nazionale in Florence is Italy's contribution. Luxembourg sent the AD 11th-century manuscript Bible from the Abbey of Echternach. Inevitably, the Netherlands is represented by Rembrandt, the great late portrait of "Titus as a Capuchin Friar," and Britain by the incomparable George Stubbs painting of the Englishman's passion, the horse. This is the superb "Gimcrack on Newmarket Heath" loaned by the Jockey Club, Newmarket.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

French Recover 16 Art Works

LYONS, France, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A nine-month investigation into the smuggling of art works resulted in the recovery of 16 paintings and the arrest of three suspects Dec. 20, police disclosed today.

The investigation started when police became suspicious of a man who traveled frequently from France to Italy and back, they said

Roman Art Expert Claims Discovery Of Twin to Titian's 'Bacchanalia'

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—A leading Roman expert claimed today that a painting bought by an Italian woman "on the outskirts of London" 30 years ago is a valuable "twin" replica of a famed work by the Renaissance master Titian.

The painting, said the art expert, is a signed replica Titian made around 1530 of the "Bacchanalia of the Andros Islanders," now on show at the Prado Museum of Madrid.

"Other experts who saw it have no doubt that this must be a twin replica," said Mario Panepucci, an expert often consulted by the Rome court in cases involving works of art.

Mr. Panepucci said he found the painting in a Tuscan villa. The owner, a woman he declined to identify, purchased it in London during the war, he said. The canvas is about 6 feet wide and 5 1/2 feet high.

"She kept it all the time in the villa but never thought it might be a Titian," Mr. Panepucci said. "Then, she gave it to me for some restoration."

Mr. Panepucci said that the painting carries the Venetian artist's signature "Ticianus" on the right breast of a woman in the middle of a cluster of men and women.

Mr. Panepucci said the art of Titian would be worth "an unbelievable figure." He said he would seek a permit to have it hung in the Prado Museum side by side with Titian's known "Baccanalia" so that visitors may compare the two.

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This position must be filled immediately. Send your resumé with a picture and compensation history and requirements to:

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This Special Financial section will appear
Thursday, February 8
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Money Supply Rises Sharply In Britain

Growth Rate Increases To 22% Annually

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Britain's money supply expanded rapidly in the four weeks ended Jan. 13, reversing a trend in the previous two monthly periods, Bank of England statistics showtoday.

On a broadly defined basis, which includes sight and time bank deposits as well as currency in circulation, the money supply expanded nearly 3 percent after seasonal adjustment in the four-week period. In the November and October periods, the expansion was 1.25 percent.

Its narrowly defined to exclude time deposits, the money supply expanded slightly more than 2 percent in the four weeks ended Dec. 13, compared with 0.25 percent in November and 2 percent in October.

22% Annually

Analysts generally consider a three-month period as representative of a trend in calculating the money supply expansion at annual rate. On this basis, broadly defined money supply was expanding at an annual rate of 22 percent in the three months ended Dec. 13, while the narrowly defined supply expanded at 16 percent in the period.

The results show that the Bank of England's efforts to bring the money supply expansion down to a less inflationary rate, that would match the expected increase in output of goods and services, was not successful in the period.

However, the central bank subsequently called for additional special deposits that have isolated funds from the banking system and reduced money supply expansion. In addition, the central bank has forced interest rates higher to restrain lending, which will also limit money supply expansion.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Oxy Strikes North Sea Oil

Occidental Petroleum Corp. has found oil in the British sector of the North Sea. Occidental says testing gave flow rates of 3,629 barrels a day from one level and 5,219 barrels from another. It says the oil is good quality and the combined flow rate is one of the highest yet achieved in the North Sea. Other members of the Oxy consortium are Getty Oil Co. with a 23.5 percent stake; Allied Chemical (GB) Ltd. with a 20 percent share and Thomson Scottish Associates Ltd. with a 30 percent stake.

Japan, Boeing Plane to Go Ahead

Japan and Boeing Co.'s joint project for the development of a new medium-range jetliner will begin this year, the Japan Trade Ministry reports. A spokesman says the government has allocated 675 million yen in the 1973 budget for a survey on the planned aircraft, scheduled to go into production in late 1978. The project calls for the development of a completely new low-noise, short take-off and landing plane with total development costs of more than 200 billion yen. The aircraft will be a successor to the twin turbo-prop plane developed entirely by the Japanese.

Phoenix Indicates Earnings Drop

Phoenix Gummiwerke indicates that it had lower earnings in 1972. In a preliminary report, the West German rubber and tire company said earnings details cannot be given at this point. But it says "it appears certain that manifold cost increases in 1973 were not balanced by higher productivity or price rises." In addition, it says, continued competition and further price declines in some sections cut into earnings last year. For 1971, Phoenix reported after-tax profit of 7.9 million marks, down from 12.9 million marks in 1970. The company says sales "appear to have declined 2 percent" in 1972 from 577.2 million marks in 1971.

Zenith Sues Ciba Geigy Unit

Zenith Laboratories Inc., a maker of generic drugs, filed a $42-million, treble-damage suit against Ciba Geigy Corp. alleging anti-trust violations. The suit contends that Ciba, a subsidiary of the Swiss concern, has maintained "unlawful agreements" since 1959 with other drug manufacturers regarding the production and sale of three diuretic drugs on which Ciba has the patents. Zenith says, adding that its suit is similar to one filed by the Justice Department in 1969. Also pending is a parallel action by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Ciba.

Sony Plans 20-Inch Color TV

Sony is planning to market 20-inch color television sets in domestic and overseas markets shortly. Sony's color TV production has been concentrated in small-sized 13, 16 and 18-inch sets. Sony says it can no longer look on while brisk sales of large sized color TV sets continue, especially in the domestic market.

U.S. Home Appliance Shipments Up

The Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers reports a record 31.2 million major home appliances were shipped by U.S. manufacturers in 1972, up 10 percent from the year-earlier level of 28.4 million units. Gains of 7 percent over December and the fourth quarter of 1977 helped boost the final totals slightly ahead of year-end estimates announced in mid-December.

Grain Deal Not Included in $532 Million

U.S.-Soviet Trade Tripled During 1972

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The level of Soviet-U.S. trade nearly tripled in the first 11 months of 1972, even before large grain shipments began arriving here, putting the United States among the Soviet Union's major Western trading partners for the first time.

Statistics made available by the U.S. Embassy here yesterday show a jump in U.S. exports to the Soviet Union from $134 million in the first 11 months of 1971 to nearly $449 million for the same period of 1972.

However, Soviet exports to the United States rose only from $54 million to $83 million during the same time, pointing up the severe imbalance of trade likely in years ahead unless Moscow can complete arrangements for large-scale sale of natural gas and other raw materials to the United States.

U.S. Overtaking Others

With a two-way trade of $532 million for all but one month of last year, the United States may have surpassed France and Italy to become the Soviet Union's fifth-largest free world trading partner. Both countries had just under $500 million in two-way trade in 1971.

Huge U.S. grain shipments to the Soviet Union, worth roughly $1 billion, will probably push the United States temporarily ahead of Moscow's four major free world trading partners—Japan, West Germany, Britain and Finland—in 1973.

So far, the rapid expansion in Soviet-U.S. trade has been financed primarily by private credits, according to economic specialists. But much larger, government-backed credits will be needed if this current rate of growth in U.S. exports is to be maintained.

Major contributors to the step-up in trade last year were Moscow's large purchases from International Harvester and Caterpillar Tractor of $108 million in pipeline-laying machinery; industrial electronic gear from Hewlett-Packard, and foundry equipment for the projected Kama River truck plant from Swindell-Dressler.

Trade Imbalance

Although clearly pleased by the prospects for a major expansion in Soviet-U.S. trade and a chance to tap U.S. technology, Soviet officials have shown uneasiness about the prospective imbalance in trade.

Writing in the latest issue of U.S.A. magazine, Evgeny C. Shershnev, a specialist on U.S.-Soviet trade relations, asserted that it was impossible for "the Soviet Union systematically to finance its purchases from the United States with hard-currency earnings from exports to other countries."

One solution, Mr. Shershnev suggested, was for the United States to remove restrictions on mutual trade, alluding to Soviet demands for equal tariff treatment in the U.S. market, as well as large-scale credits from the Export-Import Bank.

"Both sides should take measures, even today, for the formation of a balanced, mutually profitable and most efficient trade structure," he said.

The greatest prospects, he went on, "are found in the use of various forms of productive cooperation"—in other words, joint ventures, such as exploitation of massive natural gas deposits and shipment of liquefied natural gas to the energy-short United States in years ahead.

Another major area for development, Mr. Shershnev wrote, is in the area of "technological exchange" along the lines of an agreement signed last week by General Electric and the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. His article specifically advocated a greater exchange of licenses between U.S. firms and Soviet state enterprises.

TRW Gets Contract

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Machinoimport, a Soviet trading unit, has awarded TRW Inc. a contract exceeding $20 million for purchase of petroleum production systems equipment, TRW said today.

The contract is for submergible pumping units, associated electrical instruments, spare parts, related tools and services. Deliveries will begin in April and will be completed in one year, TRW said.

French GNP Seen Rising To World's 4th Biggest

PARIS, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Another glowing forecast for the future of the booming French economy has been made, the latest one predicting that by 1990 France will be the world's fourth economic power, after the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan.

This analysis is by Fremont Felix, of the planning and development division of Gibbs & Hill Inc., a consulting engineering subsidiary of Dravo Corp. of the United States.

It follows by a few days a similar prediction by the Paris branch of the Hudson Institute, which said that by 1980 France will have achieved the current U.S. standard of living.

The latest forecast says that if France's current economic development program is maintained the gross national product will double between 1972 and 1985 to 1,955 billion francs. By 1990 its GNP will exceed that of West Germany, putting France in fourth place on the world economic power list, Mr. Felix says.

Australian Engine Invention Is Said to Be Revolutionary

PERTH, Western Australia, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—An engine which its inventor claims could revolutionize transport made its debut at a press conference here last night.

Inventor Ralph Sarich disclosed technical details of the engine after two years of secret work. In essence, it is a single-piston engine in which the piston orbits the drive-shaft. "Like a Ferris wheel" was how Mr. Sarich described it. He said it fell between a conventional reciprocal piston engine and the Wankel rotary engine.

The orbital engine, weighing pounds and about the size of car tire, gives less vibration and better fuel consumption than conventional engines and is cheaper produce. Its pressure sealing and heat distribution are also aimed to be better than existing engines. It has 13 moving parts and produces 200 horsepower.

Mr. Sarich claims it will have twice the life expectancy of a normal engine and cost between half and two-thirds the price.

Banker Predicts Yen Revaluation

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Another yen revaluation was forecast for "early in 1973" by a Bank of America official at a symposium on international affairs for officers of 150 top U.S. corporations here yesterday.

The bank's regional vice-president in Tokyo, J. R. Drumwright, said the yen probably will be revalued 8 to 10 percent.

He added that Japan may also impose a tax on exports this year to satisfy demands by the United States and other major trading partners that Japan correct its trade imbalance.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Jan. 17, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.3527	2.3511
Belg. fr. (A)	44.40-.42	44.43-.46
Belg. fr. (B)	44.20-.22	44.23-.25
Deutsche mark	3.2109-05	3.2115-17
Danish krone	6.2900-10	6.2945-55
Escudo	26.79-.86	26.78-.82
Fr. fr. (A)	5.090-.095	5.1025-75
Fr. fr. (B)	5.08725-900	5.0950-80
Guilder	3.2255-65	3.2277-87
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	586.80- 90	586.95-587.05
Peseta	67.46-.47	67.47-.48
Schilling	23.175-.195	23.18-.20
Sw. krona	4.7463-69	4.7487-89
Swiss franc	3.7593-97	3.7624-29
Yen	301.75-.95	302.0

A: Free. B: Commercial.

BANQUE DE COMMERCE ET DE FINANCEMENT
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Av. Rumontnet 57, tél 021/20 51 41
Lausanne, Switzerland
Investment department

SEC Charges General Host With Fraud

Alleges Conspiracy in '69 Bid for Armour

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today filed suit against General Host Corp charging fraud in its 1969 attempt to take over Armour & Co., the giant Chicago meat packer.

In a 25-count complaint filed in federal district court in New York, the SEC charged that two well known financiers, helped by the Wall Street investment firm of Allen & Co., along with a number of other individuals, arranged a fraudulent scheme to acquire shares in Armour.

General Host was competing with Greyhound Corp. in attempting to gain control of Armour.

The SEC claimed among other things that the members of the group artificially inflated the price of General Host and Armour shares and touted the stocks to potential investors in order to aid them in their tender offer.

Named in the suit was Richard C. Pistell, a New York financier who formerly was chairman of General Host. Also charged was Eugene V. Klein, the Beverly Hills chairman of National General Corp.

The complaint accused the defendants of hiding the identity of the group from the general public while they were buying up Armour stock in the market. The SEC alleged that they formed a secret group to get control of Armour.

The complaint claimed that they manipulated the price of General Host and Armour shares to encourage the rejection by Armour shareholders of a cash offer made by Greyhound Corp.

U.S. Housing Starts Rise 15% in 1972

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Privately-owned housing starts in 1972 are estimated at 2.36 million, 15 percent above the previous record of 2.05 million in 1971, the Commerce Department reported today.

Housing starts in December were at an annual rate of 2.39 million units on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate basis, about 4,000 units above November but 65,000 units less than December, 1971.

Stock Prices Gain in Active Trade

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The stock market, which has been in a slump almost from the time President Nixon's Phase 3 wage-price system was announced, staged an unenthusiastic recovery today and prices rose moderately on the New York Stock Exchange.

What the market seemed to be saying was that its decline caused by the elimination of most mandatory controls on prices and wages had carried about as far as it was going to. From now on, some new influence would be needed to make stock prices move.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had dropped a little more than 40 in the four days from early afternoon last Thursday until early afternoon yesterday, has since recouped about a fourth of this ground. Today, it closed at 1,029.12, up 4.81 for the day.

While the general stock market made this modest gain, airline stocks in particular moved up strongly. Reflecting this strength, the Dow Jones transportation stock index showed a percentage gain more than twice as large as the industrial average's.

Part of the strength in airline stocks stemmed from the successful sale of Pan American World Airways' $75 million issue of 7 1/2 percent convertible debentures, an offering that Wall Street had feared might be a lemon. The debentures rose to a premium, and that spread some optimism for airline securities generally.

American Airlines common stock, up 1 1/2 yesterday, rose 1 3/8 to 21 7/8 today on heavy volume. Eastern Air Lines rose 1 1/2 yesterday and 1 today, closing at 20 1/8.

Pan American saw its common stock slip 1/8 to 9 as 171,400 shares traded.

As a group, airline stocks had been hit hard in recent weeks—enough to drive them down to price levels low enough to perk up the interest of institutional investors and also to make some brokerage houses recommend them.

Trading was fairly active, with volume totaling 17.68 million shares, compared with 19.17 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded Occidental Petroleum rose 1 1/8 to 13 1/4. It reported a new North Sea oil discovery with Getty, which gained 2 3/4 to 98 1/4.

Sperry Rand climbed 1 1/2 to 47 5/8 after reporting higher earnings.

Texas Instruments, recovering from early levels, picked up 3/4 to 177 3/8 following a bullish earnings statement.

Also higher were Black & Decker, up 1 to 177 1/2; Walt Disney, 4 3/4 to 112 3/4; Superior Oil 3 1/2 to 344 1/2; Corning Glass, 1 1/2 to 286 1/2; Sears, Roebuck, 1 1/8 to 177 1/4; Upjohn, 1 to 124 3/4; Polaroid, 1 5/8 to 122 5/8; IBM, 1 1/2 to 424; Xerox, 3 7/8 to 149 1/4, and Damon, 2 7/8 to 59 7/8.

General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 81 1/4 among the automotive stocks. Chrysler climbed 1 to 40 7/8, and Ford 1/4 to 77 7/8.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index picked up 0.01 to 36.36, but declines led advances 453 against 439. Turnover amounted to 3.57 million shares, compared with 3.59 million yesterday.

Big Board Defers Decision Over Foreign Membership

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The New York Stock Exchange board of directors today deferred a decision on the question of allowing foreign institutions membership or direct access to the exchange.

The decision is in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission instructions yesterday which left the matter of foreign access up to the individual exchanges.

James J. Needham, Big Board chairman, told a press conference following the board's special gathering that the question of foreign access is in the process of being studied by the exchange's staff and a decision will be made later.

Meanwhile the board approved membership for institutions along the guidelines defined by the SEC yesterday.

The new rule must now be approved by a vote of the Big Board's current membership. A date for the vote has not yet been set.

The NYSE board made the decision at a special meeting called following the SEC order that all U.S. stock exchanges must permit membership by institutions whose brokerage affiliates do at least 80 percent of their business with the public.

At least two institutions, Fidelity Corp. and Investors Diversified Services Inc., have membership applications pending.

Mr. Needham said he thought approval of institutional membership by the exchange's members was "almost a certainty," and he said he was "relieved that the issue had come so far down the road."

He said the exchange membership will be asked to approve the board's decision on institutional membership on Jan. 29.

However, he said the exchange would begin acting on applications which have already been filed and said applicants could—if they choose—file immediately.

Company Reports

Charter N.Y. Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	a8.55	a5.44
Per Share	a1.05	a0.79
Profits (millions)	b8.66	b6.43
Per Share	b1.07	b0.79
Year		
Profits (millions)	a26.71	a25.65
Per Share	a3.29	a3.16
Profits (millions)	b26.2	b25.66
Per Share	b3.23	b3.16

a-Before securities transactions. b-After securities transactions.

Continental Illinois Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)	a22.35	a21.7
Per Share	a1.30	a1.27
Profits (millions)	b22.17	b22.08
Per Share	b1.29	b1.29
Year		
Profits (millions)	a78.13	a69.8
Per Share	a4.54	a4.08
Profits (millions)	b78.4	b70.37
Per Share	b4.56	b4.11

a-Before securities transactions. b-After securities transactions.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Stock Tables

The IHT regrets that due to a continuing equipment breakdown in the United States complete NYSE and Amex stock tables were not received in time for this edition.

All these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Consolidated
Statement of Condition December 31, 1972

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks	$ 785,893,604
Investment Securities	
U. S. Government Obligations	117,086,857
U. S. Government Agency Obligations	50,078,912
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	218,174,992
Other Securities	7,983,405
Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased Under Resale Agreements	2,150,000
Loans	982,630,967
Bank Premises and Equipment	22,241,312
Customers' Acceptance Liability	10,006,718
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,490,571
Other Assets	7,724,046
Total	$2,218,461,384

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Deposits	
Demand	$1,076,787,933
Savings	46,039,154
Time	399,067,200
London Branch	347,692,274
Total Deposits	1,869,586,561
Federal Funds Purchased and Other Borrowed Funds	150,364,832
Bank's Acceptances Outstanding	10,189,984
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses	8,614,402
Accrued Interest Payable	6,326,374
Unearned Income	1,651,531
Other Liabilities	1,234,050
Total Liabilities	2,047,967,734
Reserve for Loan Losses	20,086,018
Capital Accounts	
Common Stock—par value $15 per share, 2,092,300 shs. authorized & outstanding	31,384,500
Surplus	58,769,000
Undivided Profits	60,254,132
Total Capital Accounts	150,407,632
Total	$2,218,461,384

Assets carried at $101,304,626 on December 31, 1972 were pledged for various purposes as required or permitted by law.

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Elliott Averett, *President*
Jervis J. Babb, *Wilmette, Illinois*
Charles M. Bliss, *New York*
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48 Wall Street

20 Broad Street
90 Washington Street
530 Fifth Avenue at 44th Street
51 West 52nd Street, CBS Building
360 Park Avenue at 52nd Street
706 Madison Avenue at 63rd Street
909 Madison Avenue at 73rd Street

London Branch: 147 Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3

Member F.D.I.C.

Daniel P. Davison, left, head of Morgan Guaranty's London branch, and some of his key officers: from right, John Fell, John Spurdle, Reginald Barham, and Peter Dale

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In a little more than a decade, the complex Euro-currency market has grown to more than $75 billion. And because Morgan Guaranty has been a force in this market from the beginning, we have developed an international team of senior Euro-currency experts. These specialists can provide help on an extraordinary range of financial matters, from short-term working capital loans and medium-term revolving credits to finding sources of longer-term funds.

Over the past several years Morgan's international bankers have arranged over $6 billion in short- and medium-term loans for multinational and foreign customers. And apart from being a large lender in our own right, we are also a leader in the syndication of multibank loans to assist the very largest borrowers. One recent example was Morgan's important role in helping to form the group providing $900 million to a British oil company—the largest private bank financing ever. In forming such groups, our network of overseas banking offices, our partnerships with investment banks,

and our close relationships with correspondent banks around the world, give us great speed and flexibility.

This commitment to international banking and finance is both long-standing and thorough. In fact, the bank was established on the Continent nearly a hundred years before there was a Common Market. Today our international offices serving international companies cover every key financial center.

Whatever your international banking needs, consider Morgan Guaranty. You'll be in good company. We're already helping 96 of the world's 100 largest corporations solve their financial problems.

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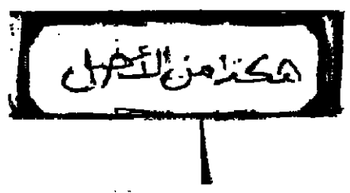

U.S. Commodity Prices

[N]EW YORK, Jan. 17.—Cash [prices] in primary markets as reg[istered] today in New York were:

[Comm]odity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
[FO]ODS		
[Cocoa] Accra. lb ...	*.37½	*.27
[Coffee] 4 Santos, lb. ...	*.57½	+.44
[TEX]TILES		
[Print c]loth 64-60 38½ yd. ..	21⅛	.19¼
[ME]TALS		
[Steel] billets (Pitt.), ton..	132.00	120.00
[Iron 2] Fdry Phila. ton..	83.25	79.50
[Steel] scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	46-47	35-36
[Lead] spot lb ...	.15	.14-.14½
[Coppe]r elec. lb. ...	.53-.53¼	.50½-½
[Tin] (Straits), lb. ...	1.79	1.71⅛
[Zinc] E St. L basis lb....	.18-.18½	.17
[Silver] N.Y., oz ...	2.019	1.50½
[CO]MMODITY Indices		
[Mood]y's index (base 100 [Dec]. 31, 1931) ...	484.7	395.3

*Nominal. †Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Jan. 17, 1973

[Wo]rld sugar No. 11: March 9.77-83, May ...2, July 8.82-79, Sept. 8.30, Oct. ...00, March 7.80 b.

[Coc]oa: March 180.0 b, May 171.0 b, July ... b, Oct. 160.0 b, Dec. 159.0 b.

...oa: March 33.63, May 31.63, July ..., Sept. 31.75, Dec. 32.04, March 32.16, 32.34.

[Co]pper: Jan. 51.60, March 52.10, May ..., July 53.25, Sept. 53.75, Oct. 53.90, 54.30, Jan. 54.40.

[Or]ange juice: Jan 42.55, March 43.60, 44.65, July 45.00 b, Nov. 45.05 b, Jan. ... b.

[Po]tatoes: March 5.85, April 6.02, May ... Nov. 3.40.

[Sil]ver: Jan. 199.80, March 201.00, May ...0, July 204.80, Dec. 208.80, Jan. ...0, March 211.80, May 213.50.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
[Ma]rch ...	36.60	36.75	36.35	36.34	+24
[Ma]y ...	36.45	36.45	36.10	36.21	+31
July ...	36.23	36.33	35.93	36.05	+20
Oct. ...	34.45	34.75	34.25	B34.50	+25
Dec. ...	32.35	32.49	32.35	B32.48	+23
March ...	32.35	32.30	32.29	B32.40	+15
May ...	32.43	32.45	32.43	B32.45	+20

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.73	2.73	2.64⅝	2.65½	2.72
May	2.63½	2.64	2.56½	2.57¾	2.62¾
Jul	2.45	2.45¾	2.40¼	2.42	2.45¾
Sept	2.42½	2.43½	2.38	2.39½	2.43½
Dec	2.42	2.44¼	2.43½	2.42	2.44¼
CORN					
Mar	1.59	1.59	1.56½	1.57	1.57¾
May	1.53½	1.53¾	1.49¼	1.48¾	1.50⅝
Jul	1.44⅝	1.45	1.43¼	1.43¾	1.44¼
Sep	1.40	1.45¾	1.38	1.38¼	1.39½
Dec	1.37	1.37¼	1.34½	1.35	1.36¼
SOYBEANS					
Jan	4.58½	4.59½	4.46	4.57½	4.49½
Mar	4.53¾	4.54¾	4.50¼	4.53¾	4.44¾
May	4.38	4.43¾	4.34	4.35½	4.30¾
Jul	4.26	4.27	4.21½	4.23½	4.17⅜
Aug	4.20⅛	4.20⅛	4.13	4.15½	4.10⅛
Sep	3.86½	3.87½	3.79½	3.89½	3.81⅝
Nov	3.57	3.62	3.52	3.55	3.54⅝
Jan	3.60	3.61¼	3.54¾	3.56¾	3.59
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jan	10.76	10.76	10.45	10.53	10.74
Mar	10.85	10.85	10.51	10.51	10.88
May	10.95	10.94	10.65	10.69	11.05
July	11.07	11.07	10.78	10.82	11.12
Aug.	11.05	11.05	10.78	10.84	11.11
Sep	10.90	10.90	10.58	B10.60	10.92
Oct	10.55	10.55	10.15	10.20	10.65
Dec	10.32	10.32	9.88	9.90	10.26
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jan	189.00	194.75	184.00	184.00	190.00
Mar	167.85	167.85	166.50	167.85	162.85
May	157.10	157.10	156.00	156.00	152.10
Jul	152.10	152.10	150.30	152.10	147.10
Aug	150.25	150.25	148.50	150.25	145.25
Sep	143.90	143.90	142.50	143.50	138.90
Oct	127.90	128.00	124.75	125.40	123.00
Dec	116.50	117.00	114.65	115.00	113.40
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	43.50	43.70	43.10	43.30	43.50
Apr	43.90	43.90	43.45	43.60	43.77
Jun	43.90	44.00	43.55	43.78	43.85
Aug	43.12	B43.32	42.80	43.10	43.15
Oct	42.10	42.43	41.75	42.35	42.05
Dec	41.90	42.25	41.75	B42.10	41.90

Sales: Feb 3409, April 4269, June 2230, Aug 903, Oct 435, Dec 275.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jan	49.75	49.75	48.28	A48.20	50.15
Feb	46.00	46.00	44.23	A44.20	46.15
Mar	46.10	46.10	44.00	44.00	46.15
Apr	45.65	45.65	43.90	44.00	45.35
May	40.10	40.25	39.35	37.90	40.30
Jun	40.00	40.20	A37.30	A37.95	N40.00
Jul	—	—	—	N41.70	N41.10
Aug	—	—	—	N51.70	N41.70
Sep	44.95	44.95	44.60	44.75	45.00

Sales: Jan 539, Feb 1739, March 552, April 214, May 254, June 1, July 0, Aug 0, Sep 14.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	34.07	34.20	33.92	34.07	34.02
Apr	30.40	30.60	30.32	30.60	30.35
Jun	30.75	31.20	30.72	31.15	30.95
Jul	31.10	31.32	31.00	31.25	31.10
Aug	29.75	29.40	29.30	29.25	29.25
Oct	26.85	26.85	26.53	26.50	25.75
Dec	26.90	26.90	26.53	26.55	26.75

Sales: Feb 940, April 1243, June 785, July 250, Aug 64, Oct 197, Dec 92.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	52.00	52.45	51.53	52.05	52.25
Mar	51.10	51.40	50.85	51.07	51.15
May	50.07	50.37	49.85	50.17	50.70
Jul	48.40	48.87	49.30	49.60	48.60
Aug	46.25	46.45	45.90	46.27	46.25

Sales: Feb 4900, March 229.40 May 985, July 987, Aug 284.
Open Interest: Feb 7138, March 5055, May 3461, July 4732, Aug 1427.
B—Bid. A—Asked. N—Nominal

International Stock Indexes

1973	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam..	142.5	142.6	142.6	135.5
Brussels	161.50	161.58	162.15	154.66
Frankfort....	149.25	149.26	150.47	146.65
London 30..	505.3	501.1	509.5	501.6
London 500	216.53	216.11	217.40	216.06
Milan	51.04	51.68	53.09	51.04
Paris	104.2	104.5	104.8	100.4
Sydney	631.25	633.87	636.40	601.18
Tokyo (n)..	407.98	404.68	410.51	403.82
Tokyo (o)..	5215.42	5188.40	5307.19	5188.40
Zurich	413.4	412.2	416.1	403.9

(n) new. (o) old.

European Gold Markets

Jan. 17, 1973

	Op	Cl.	N.C.
London	64.80	64.65	—0.45
Zurich	65.05	64.75	—0.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)..	65.62	65.57	—0.35

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York
Jan. 17, 1973

Gulf Oil	408,100	28⅛	+ ⅛
Boise Casc	348,700	10⅞	+ ⅝
Amer Air	261,600	27⅛	+1⅛
Fannie Mae	244,100	16⅞	—
US Industries	242,400	19½	— ¼
Occ Pet	205,000	13¼	+1½
Pan Am Air	177,400		— ⅛
East Air	147,100	20⅛	+1
Phil Pet	145,000	46	— ⅛
Litton Ind	136,700	12½	+ ⅛
Mount Fuel Sup	123,600	64⅞	+2⅝
Texaco	177,750	43⅜	+ ½
Beat Foods	108,200	30	+ ⅜
Am tel + tel w/s ..	105,880	8⅝	—
Crown Cork	104,700	25	— ¼

	Today	Prev. Day
Volume (in millions)	17.68	19.17
Advances	788	492
Declines	661	969
Unchanged	357	334
Total Issues	1,796	1,795
New 1972-73 Highs	27	18
New 1972-73 Lows	39	73

Most Actives—American

Warn Com pfc	187,900	10⅛	— ¾
Lca Cp wts	173,900	8¼	—1⅛
Bowm Inst	75,200	26¾	+1⅜
Telepromt	59,600	29⅞	+ ⅜
Great Bas Pet	54,500	3⅞	+ ⅛
Champ Home	38,820	11¾	— ¼
TWA w/s	36,880	23¼	+1⅜
STP Corp	34,888	17	
Crystal Oil	33,900	9½	— ⅛
Sambo's Rest	32,100	29⅝	+ ⅜

Approx Stock Sales 3,573,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
26.49	26.24	26.36	+.01

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	1025.59	1036.35	1020.32	1029.12	+4.81
20 Trn	216.84	220.13	215.30	219.35	+2.67
15 Utl	118.96	119.70	118.23	118.96	+0.09
65 Stk	326.17	327.76	324.30	327.41	+1.93

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	133.54	131.61	132.81	+.65
20 Railroads ...	43.31	42.43	42.97	+.28
55 Utilities	60.81	57.94	60.31	—.06
500 Stocks	119.35	117.61	118.68	+.54

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	64.49	64.36	64.49	+.28
Industrials	70.67	70.49	70.67	+.34
Transportation ..	45.38	45.17	45.38	+.61
Utility	41.89	41.83	41.88	+.03
Finance	81.63	81.44	81.46	+.15

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Jan. 16	363,534	480,388	4,169
Jan. 15	406,914	542,594	4,942
Jan. 12	326,466	520,566	4,113
Jan. 11	335,324	605,230	4,413
Jan. 10	290,400	503,269	1,702

*These totals are included in the sales figures

Japan Eyes Uranium From the Soviet Union

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—Japan is planning to send a mission to the Soviet Union in April to discuss future imports of enriched uranium from that country.

An official spokesman said the Soviet Union recently offered to sell uranium to Japan. He said Japan is interested in the offer because the United States, which presently supplies all the nuclear power fuel needed by Japan, will not be able to do so from around 1980 because Japanese expanded consumption will exceed the available U.S. supply.

Japanese Imports Rise

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Japan's imports, based on import licenses, rose to $23.7 billion last year, a 23.7 percent gain from $18.6 billion in the previous year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today.

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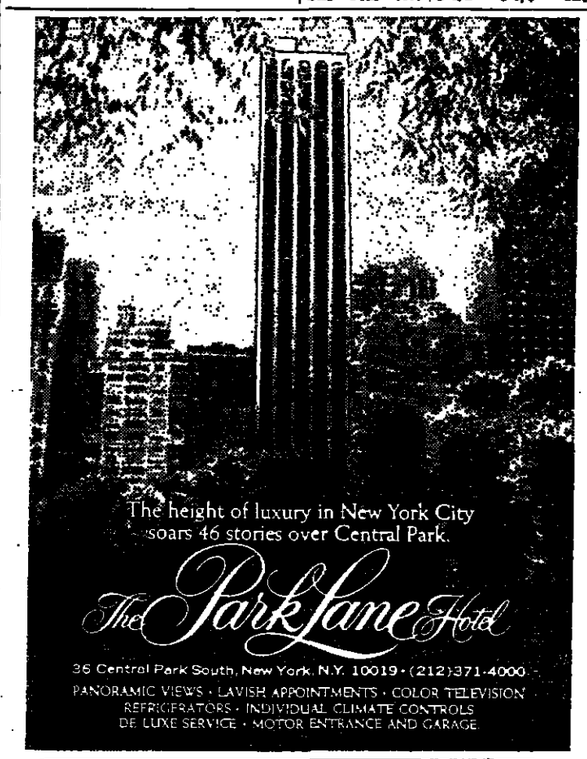
3 Months	6 1/16	6 3/16	—1/8
6 Months	6 1/4	6 3/8	—1/16
One Year	6 1/2	6 3/8	Unch.



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Jan. 17, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (r) — regular; (i) — irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.76
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$10.22
(w) Amitalia Fund	$2.11
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$3.97
(w) Apollo Tempus/ iss.pr.	SF157.25
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$15.88
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$42.65
(w) Asca Corporation	DM18.25
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$11.15
(w) Austral's Selection Fd.	$7.85
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$8.13
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.40
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$14.44
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.89
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$61.28
(w) Brownlnvest	$24.44
(r) Cal. Land & Coastr.	$13.25
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$13.95
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$9.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$14.43
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.31
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$130.30
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,080.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.94
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$13.28
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.29
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$734.79
(d) Corrus Invest. Units	$2.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds	SF104.75
— (d) C.S. Funds-Int'l	SF116.75
CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF176.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF116.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF239.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$2.40
(w) D.G.G.	$68.31
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.07
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.35
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 19,880
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$13.12
— (w) Dr.Intercl.Inv.Fd.	$18.19
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$11.79
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$44.30
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$7.01
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Equitalia S.A.	$10.79
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$23.10
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.07*
(d) Fiducem	BF1,392
(d) Finance Union	$10.97
(w) First/Fund	$13.82
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$7.56
— (w) Int'l Min.& Fabr.Fd.	$10.51
— (i) Aust.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$36.37
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$125.46
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$89.24
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$22.58
(d) Fonditalia	$12.04
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF71,250
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF139.45
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.32
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$5.09
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.13
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.69
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$11.38
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$32.59
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.52
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthPrfInt'l.	$9.14
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$8.21
(w) Hausmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,372
(w) Hedged Investors	$14,831
(i) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$28.67
(d) ICOFUND	$12.30
(w) INGROW	$23.02
(d) Interfix	$121.17
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.83
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,060
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.60
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.69
(r) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.23
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,287.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.87
(d) Italmerica S.A. Fund	$10.35
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.20
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$17.04
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$55.38
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
JULIUS BAER & CO.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF1,097.55
— (d) Conbar	SF1,227.00
— (d) Grobar	SF1,093.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,148.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,874
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$8.17
(w) Keyfund	$8.77
(w) Kleinwort Benson(Int'l)	$13.41
(w) Kleinwort Benz.-Jap.F.	$19.46
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$22.04
(w) Luxfund	$24.08
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.62
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$6.01
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.64
(w) N.A.M.F.	$111.69
(w) Nippon Fund	$33.31
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$8.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$14.94
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.92
(i) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$11.06
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$32.60
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.58
(r) Pegasus Intera'l	$10.02
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.50
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,302
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,627
(d) Reutinvest	BF1,026
(w) Roosevelt Fund	$7.51
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$10.14
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$14.52
— (d) Global Fund	$7.67
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF67.45
(d) Selective Am. R'ity Fd.	$11.06
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.58
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$7.93
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$13.05
— (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.)	$14.26
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.57
— (d) Share Realty	$12.25
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$8.16
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$8.88
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.67
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$11.52
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF8.88
— (d) I.T.P.	$12.40
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd	$2.36
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,390
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.55
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$171.68
(w) Star Fund	$7.93
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.53
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF545.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF113.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF140.13
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.Holding.NV.	$38.55
(w) Tokyo Valor	$15.70
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.60
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 132.5
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 115.5
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.51
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF74.50
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF105.00
— (d) Eurit Eq. Sh.	SF173.00
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF126.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF109.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF133.50
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	SF258.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF163.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM33.33
— (d) Europafonds	DM43.27
— (d) Unifonds	DM24.33
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.54
— (d) Unispecial I	DM78.10
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.52
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.62
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$7.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$2,177.96
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,363.85
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$398.01
(w) Worldwide Securities	$47.83
(w) Worldwide Special	$4,033.33
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.39
(w) Zodiac Fund	$7.21

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

N.Y. Budget: $8.8 Billion

ALBANY, N.Y., Jan. 17 (NYT). —Gov. Nelson Rockefeller sent to the legislature yesterday a proposed $8.88 billion budget for the new state fiscal year beginning April 1—$933 million more than last year. He said it represented a "sound balance between justifiable optimism and realistic caution" in assessing conditions.

LOANS TO HEIRS

On Estate Trusts Remainder Interests in trusts purchased.

Allied Investment & Discount Corp.

1330 Locust Street,

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102.

Tel.: (215) LO 7-1234.

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$30,000,000

Trans Austria Gasline Finance Company Limited

7½ per cent. Loan 1988

The Loan is secured by the assignment to a Common Trustee of certain rights under a Throughput Agreement entered into by:—

SNAM S.p.A. **Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung Aktiengesellschaft**

Issue Price 98¼ Per Cent.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited — Banca Commerciale Italiana — S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Tradinvest Bank and Trust Company of Nassau Limited

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro — Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A. — Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft — Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft — Österreichische Länderbank

have subscribed for or procured subscribers for the Loan.

$10,000,000 of the Loan has been placed privately. The sale of the balance of the Loan has been underwritten by, among others:

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Securities S.A.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A/S
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.
Julius Baer International Limited
Banco di Chiavari e della Riviera Ligure S.p.A.
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Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/ Crédit Lyonnais
Banco di Sicilia
Banco di Santo Spirito S.p.A.
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Bankhaus Friedrich Simon, K.G.a.A.
Bank of America Limited
Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
Banque Ameribas
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Européenne de Tokyo
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse (Underwriters) S.A.
Banque Rothschild
Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.
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Bayerische Vereinsbank
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Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank—
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated
Burnham and Company Inc.
Cazenove & Co.
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
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Continental Bank S.A.
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Credito Italiano
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.
The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited
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Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft
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Société Générale de Banque S.A.
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Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

18th January 1973

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the map or the globe?

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From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

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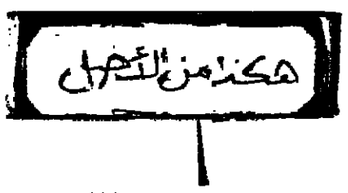

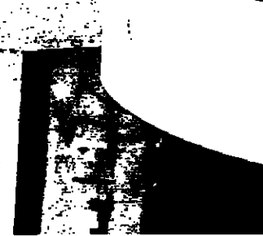

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Selected List of N.Y. Stock Market Closing Prices

To Our Readers

A continuing equipment breakdown in the United States prevents publication of the New York stock tables in this edition of the International Herald Tribune. This is an abbreviated list of key stocks. The Herald Tribune regrets this inconvenience to its readers.

Stock	Close N.C.
Addressog	30¾ + ⅜
Aetna Lif Cas	69¾ + ⅞
Air Prod	75¾ — ⅜
Airco Inc	16⅝ — ¼
Alcan Alum	25⅞ + ⅛
Alleg Pw	23¾ —
Allied Chem	29¼ + ⅞
Allied Stores	35⅝ — ⅜
Allied Supmkt	4⅞ — ⅛
Allis Chalm	11¼ — ¼
Alcoa	58 + ½
Amerada Hess	48 + ¾
Am Airlin	27⅞ + 1⅜
Am Brands	45¼ —
Am Bd Cstg	74⅞ — ⅛
Am Can	32⅞ —
Am Cyan	33¼ + ⅛
Am El Pwr	28¼ + ⅜
Am Home	125½ + ¼
Am Hospit	51¾ + ¼
Am Met Clmx	32½ — ⅜
Am Motors	8⅛ — ¼
Am Nat Gas	42⅝ — ⅛
Am Smelt	20 + ⅛
Am So Afric	49⅛ — ⅜
Am Stndrd	12⅝ + ⅜
Am Tel Tel	53⅛ + ⅛
Amf Inc	39⅛ + ⅞
Ampex	5⅞ —
Anaconda	22¼ + ¼
Ara Svc	150 + 1
Armco Stl	23½ — ¼
Atl Richfld	78 — ¼
Avco Corp	14⅞ + ⅜
Avon Prod	132⅞ + 1⅞
Bank TR NY	67⅛ — ⅛
Baxter Lab	56 — ⅞
Beat Fds	30 + ⅜
Beckman	38½ + 1½
Bect Dick	41¼ + ⅛
Bell Howl	47 —
Bendix	46⅝ — ⅝
Benguet	3⅝ + ⅛
Beth Stl	29 + ¾
Black Deck	117½ + 1
Boeing	24¼ —
Boise Cascade	10⅞ + ⅜
Borden	29¼ + ¼
Borg Warner	35 —
Brist Myer	60½ + ½
Prit Pet	15¼ — ⅛
Brunswick	33½ —
Bucy Erie	24¼ — ¼
Budd Co	15⅛ — ⅛
Burl Ind	35⅛ — ⅛
Burroughs	223⅝ — 1⅝
Campbell Sp	33 + ¼
Canad Pac	16⅛ —
Carrier Corp	28⅞ + ⅝
Castle Cke	17 + ¼
Caterpillr	66 —
Celanese	37¼ + ½
Cent SW	47¼ — ¾
Cerro Corp	16 + ⅛
Cert Teed	19⅛ + ¼
Champ Int	19⅞ + ¼
Chase Manhat	57⅞ — ⅛
Chemical NY	51¾ — ½
Chesapk Oh	53½ + ½
Chesebrogh	88⅛ + ⅜
Chrysler	40⅞ + 1
Cinn G El	24¾ —
Cinn Milacron	40 —
Cit Finl	46¾ — ⅝
Cities Serv	49¼ + ½
Cluett Pea	17⅝ — ⅛
Csl St Gas	29½ + ⅜
Coca Cola	146½ + 1½
Colg Palm	96⅝ — ¾
C B S	48¼ — ⅝
Columb Gas	31⅞ + ⅛
Columb Pict	8⅞ + ⅛
Comb Eng	57¾ —
Comm Solv	16⅝ + ⅛
Comw Edison	35⅝ — ⅛
Comsat	55 — 1¼
Con Edison	25½ + ¼
Con Nat Gas	30⅛ — ⅛
Cont Can	29½ — ¼
Cont Oil	41⅞ —
Cont Data	57⅝ — ¼
Corng Glass	286¼ + 1½
CPC Intl	32¾ —
Crane Co	21¾ + 1⅝
Crown Zeller	27⅝ + ¾
Curtiss Wrt	30⅞ + ¼
Dan River	11⅞ — ⅛
Dart Ind	43½ — 1¼
Defore Co	43½ —

Stock	Close N.C.
Del Monte	22¾ + ½
Delta Air	59⅞ + 2⅛
Deltec Int	9½ — ¼
Diebold	49¼ + ¾
Disney New	112¾ + 4¼
Dist Seag	47⅛ + ⅜
Dr Pepper	27⅞ — ⅛
Dow Chem	104⅝ + 2⅝
Dresser Ind	47⅞ + ⅞
Dupont	177½ + 1¾
East Air Line	20⅛ + 1
East Kodak	145⅜ + ⅛
Eaton Corp	40 — ⅜
El Paso G	20⅛ — ⅛
Emery Air	60⅞ + ⅜
ESB Inc	30 — ¼
Evans Prod	21½ — ⅜
Exxon Cp	91¼ + ½
Fair Cam	53¼ + ⅞
Farah Mfg	11½ — ⅛
Fedders	29⅞ — ⅜
Fedat D Str	54¼ + 2⅛
Firestone	26⅞ + ¼
Fst Chart	26⅝ + ⅜
Fst N Bos Cp	45 + ¼
Fst N City Cp	80¼ — ¼
Fla Pw Lt	39½ — ¾
Ford	77⅞ + ¼
Freept Mln	28½ + ¾
Frueh Cp	31⅞ + ⅜
Gaf Corp	18¾ + ¼
Gen Am Trl	42½ — ½
Gen Dynam	23¾ — 1
Gen Elec	72⅛ — ⅜
Gen Foods	28½ — 1
Gen Instr	28½ + ¼
Gen Mills	63⅞ —
Gen Motors	81¼ + 1⅛
Gen Tel El	29¾ — ⅛
Gen Tire	26¾ + ¼
Ga Pacific	37⅛ + ⅜
Getty Oil	98¼ + 2¾
Gillette	63 + ⅝
Gimbel ro	25 + 1⅛
Goodrich	29¾ + ¼
Goodyear	30¾ — ¼
Gould Inc	31¼ — ½
Grace	26⅞ — ⅛
Grand Un	16⅝ + ¼
Gt All Pac	15½ + ⅜
Greyhound	17¾ —
Grumman Cp	9⅝ —
Gulf Oil	28⅛ + ⅝
Gulf Wn Ind	32¾ + ¼
Heinz HJ	41½ + ⅝
Hewlett Pk	91¼ + 1⅛
Hilton Hot	38⅛ + 1½
Holiday Inn	37⅞ — ⅛
Homestake	28 —
Honeywell	133⅝ + ¼
House Fin	32¼ + 1¼
How John	32⅛ + 1
Ingersoll	68 + ⅛
Inland Stl	32 —
IBM	424 + 1½
Int Flav Frag	93⅛ + 1⅛
Intl Harv	35 — ¼
Int Min Chm	25⅝ + ⅛
Int Nickel	34⅞ — ⅝
Int Paper	42 + ½
Int Tel Tel	57¼ + ¼
Jeffn Pilot	68¼ — ⅜
Johns Manv	28⅜ — ½
Johnson John	125⅞ + ⅜
Jon Logan	58 — 1
Jones Lau	18½ + ⅛
Joy Mfg	30¾ — ¼
Kaisr Alum	17⅞ + ⅛
Kauf Broad	40⅞ + ⅜
Kellogg	31¼ — ⅜
Kennecott	26 + ¼
Kerr McGee	69⅞ —
Kimb Clk	40 + 1
Kraftco Cp	44⅝ — ⅝
Kresge SS	48 — ¼
Lib O Frd	41½ + ¼
Ligg Myer	41⅝ + ⅜
Litton	12½ + ⅛
Lockheed	8⅞ — ⅛
Lone Star Ind	24⅝ + ⅜
Lou Ld Exp	40⅞ — ⅜
LTV Corp	10¼ + ⅞
Lucky Strs	15⅝ + ⅛
Macy Rh	44¾ —
Magnavox	26½ + ⅞
Manpower	28⅝ — ⅛
Marathn Oil	37 + ¼
Marcor Inc	26½ — ⅜
Marine Mid	31¾ + ⅜
Marsh Fld	35 — ⅜

Stock	Close N.C.
Martin Mar	18¾ + ¾
Masco Corp	58 — ¼
Matsushita El	31½ — ⅛
Mattel Inc	11¾ — ½
McDonalds	74½ + 1⅝
McDonnell	33½ — ¼
McGraw Hill	16 —
Memorex Cp	17¾ + 1¼
Merck Co	95⅝ + ⅞
MGM	22 —
Middle S Ut	25⅞ — ⅛
Minn Mng	86⅝ + 1
Mobil Oil	73⅝ + 1½
Monsato	53⅞ + ¾
Moore Mcc	17 — ⅜
Morgan Jp	110½ — ¼
Motorola	131½ — ⅞
Nabisco	55⅝ —
Nalco Chem	64¼ + 1
Natl Can	16⅜ — ¼
Nat Cash Reg	37⅞ + ¾
Nat Distill	16½ — ⅛
Natl Steel	41½ + ¼
Natomas	61 + ¾
Newmont	31½ + 1⅞
NI Indust	16½ — ⅛
Norfk West	70½ + ⅛
No Am Rock	31½ + ¼
Nwst Airl	33⅛ + ¾
Norton Simon	39 — ⅜
Occident Pet	13¼ + 1⅛
Olin Corp	17¾ — ⅛
Otis Elev	42⅞ + ¼
Owens Ill	39⅞ + ⅛
Pac Gas El	31 — ⅛
Pac Light	25¼ — ¾
Pan Am	9 — ⅛
Penn Cent	2⅜ —
Penney JC	95⅝ — 1
Pfizer	43⅞ —
Phelps Dodd	42⅞ + 1⅜
Philip Mor	130½ —
Phill Pet	46 — ⅛
Pillsbury	53½ — ¼
Pitney Bow	21 —
Pittston Co	28 + 1
Plan Resrch	5⅛ + ⅛
Polaroid	122⅝ + 1⅝
Ppg Ind	42½ + ½
Proct Gamb	116⅞ + ⅞
Pullman	52 — 1⅛
Quaker Oat	45⅝ — ⅝
Raybestos	32½ + ¼
Raytheon	37¼ + ½
RCA Corp	34⅛ — ⅛
Reading	2⅛ + ⅛
Repub Stl	25⅝ —
Revlon	71 — ⅜
Reyn Ind	54⅝ + ⅛
Reyn Met	16⅝ + ⅜
Roan Sel Tr	6 — ¼
Royal Dutch	41⅛ + ⅝
Ryder Sys	40⅞ + ⅜
Safeway	40⅛ — ⅜
St Regis	44½ — ¼
Schering Ploug	138⅜ — ⅛
Schlitz Brew	58 + 1⅝
Schlumbrgr	93⅜ — ⅜
Scott Pap	15⅞ —
Searle Gd	107½ + 1⅛
Sears Roe	117¼ + 1⅛
Shell Oil	58⅜ + ½
Shell Trans	33⅛ — ½
Simmons	26¾ —
Singer	67 — ½
Sony Corp	68⅛ — 1
Southern Pac	45⅞ — ¼
South Ry	46¾ — ¾
Sperry Rand	47⅞ + 1½
Squibb Corp	108¾ — 1
Std Brands	53¾ — ½
Std Oil Cal	84¾ — ¼
Std Oil Ind	88⅝ — ¼
Std Oil Oh	97⅝ + 1⅛
Sterl Drug	33 — ½
Stude Worth	51⅝ + ⅛
Sunbeam Cp	30⅝ — ¾
Swift Co	35¾ — ¼
Sybron Co	34¾ + ½
Teledyne	18⅞ — ½
Tenneco	29¼ + ⅛
Texaco	40⅜ + ½
Tex Glf Inc	20¾ + ⅝
Texas Inst	177⅝ + ¾
Tex Util	33 + ⅛
Thiokol	19¼ — ⅜
Timken Co	41⅝ — ½
TWA	39⅜ + 2½
Travelers Cp	39⅜ + ⅛
Tri Cont	31⅞ —
Trw Inc	34 + ½
Twen Cent	10¾ —
Ual Inc	29⅛ + 1
UMC Indus	19 + ⅝
Unilevr Ltd	35⅞ + ⅝
Un. Camp	47½ — ¾
Union Carb	49⅝ —
Un Oil Cal	40 + ⅜
Un Pac Corp.	63½ + 2¼
Uni Onemer	37½ — ½
Uniroyal	15¼ —
Unitd Aircr	41⅝ + 1¼
Unit Brands	11⅛ —
US Gypsum	25½ — ¼
US Steel	32⅝ + ⅛
US Tobac	19 — ⅛
Univsty Cmp	9⅛ + ½
Uv Ind	27½ + ¼
Warner Comm	32⅜ + ⅝
Warnr Lambrt	104¾ — ⅜
Westn Union	39⅝ + ⅜
Westghs El	43 — ⅜
Weyerhaeuser	55 — ⅛
Whirlpool	33⅝ — ⅝
Winn Dix	40¼ + ¼
Woolworth	29⅞ — ¼
Xerox Co	149¼ + 3⅞
Zapata Corp	34⅝ + ⅝
Zenith	49⅝ — ⅞

Company Reports

(Continued from Page 7)

First Nat'l. City Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions)..	a55.47	a44.56
Per Share (Dilut.)	a0.91	a0.74
Profits (millions)..	b55.56	b44.35
Per Share (Dilut.)	b0.91	b0.74
Year		
Profits (millions)..	a201.88	a168.2
Per Share (Dilut.)	a3.34	a2.80
Profits (millions)..	b201.84	b165.07
Per Share (Dilut.)	b3.34	b2.82

a-Before securities transactions.
b-After securities transactions.

Burroughs

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	330.0	294.6
Profits (millions)..	38.6	33.6
Per share	2.08	1.82
Revenue (millions.	1,050.0	943.2
Profits (millions) .	87.5	74.1
Per Share	4.71	4.03
Year		

Commonwealth Edison

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	1,140.2	989.6
Profits (millions)..	153.54	124.41
Per Share	3.13	2.86

Stauffer Chemical

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	130.9	177.5
Profits (millions)..	8.21	4.9
Per Share	0.82	0.48
Year		
Revenue (millions).	541.7	492.8
Profits (millions)..	33.5	24.9
Per Share	3.35	2.48

U.S. Business Said Not Seeking Yen Revaluation

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—A Japanese business leader, who attended the recent U.S.-Japan economic conference in Honolulu, said today that American businessmen did not demand another revaluation of the yen but urged that drastic measures be made to correct the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States.

Yoshizane Iwasa, chairman of Fuji Bank and head of the Japanese delegation, made the remarks at a news conference upon his return from Honolulu. The conference was held Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Iwasa said American conferees mentioned such measures as a total abolition, or at least a 50 percent cut, in import tariffs, multilateral agreement on restrictions on imports from Japan and removal by Japan of non-tariff trade barriers.

Mr. Iwasa said the Americans stressed their opinion of the need for Japan to improve its image abroad. The U.S. delegation was headed by Najeeb Halaby, former chairman of Pan American World Airways.

Mr. Iwasa said he is to meet Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka tomorrow to report on the conference.

German Prices Rise

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—The index of West German wholesale prices rose to 117.7 in December (1962 equals 100), up 0.5 percent from November and up 6.1 percent from December 1971, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

Exim Bank Sets $575 Million for Trade With Reds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. Export-Import Bank has approved "preliminary commitments" to help finance the sale of $575 million of U.S. goods to the Soviet Union, Poland and Romania, an Ex-imbank director said yesterday.

Alex McCullough said the total breaks down to $220 million for the Soviet Union, $190 million for Poland and $165 million for Romania.

Exim Bank president Henry Kearns previously disclosed that the $220 million in preliminary commitments were outstanding for the Soviet Union for purchase of machine tools for the Kama River truck factory complex and other projects. But the bank had not previously disclosed the comparable figures for Poland and Romania.

The Exim Bank's authorization may or may not lead later to actual export loans. "We can't finance a sale that somebody never makes," Mr. McCullough remarked.

He said the Exim Bank's agreement with the Soviet Union provides only for direct loans. But separate agreements with Poland and Romania permit either direct Exim Bank loans or guarantees by the U.S. agency of supplier credits financed through commercial banks.

Pan Am's Halaby Quits the Board

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP-DJ). —Najeeb E. Halaby, former chairman and president of Pan American World Airways, resigned today as a director of the carrier effective immediately.

He was replaced as president of the financially struggling airline in late 1971 by William T. Seawell and then was ousted, in effect, by the board as chairman and chief executive in a showdown last March 22. Mr. Seawell succeeded him in the latter posts.

To the surprise of some Pan Am observers, Mr. Halaby continued as a director after his ouster, but his resignation was not unexpected. He had told acquaintances some months ago that he planned to leave the board.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ae Lingus 8¼-81.	101½	102½
Am.Brands 8-81..	102½	103½
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	98¼	99¼
Amax 8-76........	102¾	103¾
Amax 8¼-86......	105½	106½
ASEA 8½-86.....	102½	103½
Ashland 8-87.....	101¾	102¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	102½	103½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	103	104
B.N.P. 8¼-77.....	104¼	105¼
Barclay 8¼-86...	105¼	106¼
Beecham 8¼-86..	102¼	103¼
BICC 7¾-87......	99	100
Borg Warn 8-79...	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
CN PTT 8-86....	102¾	103¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	106½	107½
Carrier 8-87......	101½	102½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86.	104½	105½
C.F.E. 8-87.......	99	100
Com Union °	104½	105½
Cont Oil 7-80......	100	101
Conoco 8-86.......	102	103
Cont Tel 8¼-86...	103	104
Copen City 8-84...	104	105½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	99¾	100¾
Copen Tel 8½-86..	103½	104½
Corning 8½-86....	105½	106½
Cut Ham 8-87.....	101½	102½
Denmark 9-82....	107½	108½
Denmark 7½-90..	99	100
Dow Cor 8½-86...	105½	106½
Dupont 7½-78.....	102	103
E.D.F. 8½-86.....	105	106
E.I.B. 7½-84.....	101½	103
E.I.B. 8½-86.....	106¾	107¾
E.I.B. 7½-90.....	102	103
Esso 7½-76......	101¾	102¾
Esso 8-86 Nov....	104¾	105¾
Escom 8½-86.....	102	103
FinMtgBk 8½-86.	102¼	103¼
Ford 8-81.........	105½	106½
Gen Mills 8-86....	102½	103½
Gen Mot 8¼-76...	103¾	104¾
Gen Mot 8¾-86...	108¾	109¾
Grang .s 8½-89...	102½	103½
Grolier 8¾-86.....	103	104
Gte 8¼-86........	102¾	103¾
Guar Roy 8-87....	101½	102½
Haas 8-78.........	102	103
Haas 8¾-86.......	105¾	106¾
Hambros 7¾-87..	101¾	102¾
Helsinki 8¾-86...	103¼	104¼
Hill Samuel 8½-86	104	105
Iceland 8-87......	99½	100½
I.C.I. 7½-92.......	99¾	100¾
I.N.I. 8-87........	98¾	99¾

Ireland 8¼-89.....	100¾	101¾
I.S.E. 6¼-86......	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82....	100¾	101¾
Kimberley 8 .-86.	106	107
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	102¾	103¾
Lyons 8¾-86......	105	106
Metro Est 8¾-86..	103¼	104¼
Monsanto 8¾-85..	106¼	107¼
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	104	105
Newfound'd 8½-86	103¾	104¾
Nickel (Le) 9-....	105½	106½
Norg KomBk 7½-.	98¾	99¾
Ontario 8¼-86...	104½	105½
Oslo 8½-86.......	103	104
Owens Corn 9-86...	108¾	109¾
Otis Elv 8¾-85....	105½	106½
Pekema 8¾-86...	103½	104½
Pennwalt 8-87.....	101¾	102¾
Petronor 8½-86...	101¾	102¾
Phil Morris 8-78...	104½	105½
Phil Morris 8½-86	108½	109½
Plessey 8½-86....	103	104
QuebecHyd 8½-86.	104	105
Queensld 8½-86...	103¼	104¼
Ralston 7½-87....	99½	100½
Rank 8¾-86.......	105	106
Richardson 8¾-85.	105¼	106¼
S.A.S. 8-88.......	101	102
Scott 8¾-86.......	105½	106½
Shell 8-86.........	103¾	104¾
Shell 7½-87.......	100¾	101¾
St Africa 8-87..	99¾	100¾
Sybron 8-87.......	102	103
Textron 7¾-87....	100	101
Transamer 8½-86.	103¾	104¾
Transocean 8-84...	102½	103½
Transocean 8-86..	102½	103½
Transocean 7½-87	100½	101½
T.R.W. 8¾-86....	104¼	105¼
Union Oil 7-79....	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87 .	100	101
Utah 8-87.........	101¾	102¾
Volvo 8-87........	102	103
Wellcome 8½-87..	102¼	103¼
Will Glyn 8¼-87..	102½	103½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88.	80¼	81¼
Am Med 5½-92...	99	100
Amexco 4¼-87....	125½	126½
Am Mot 6-92.....	113	115
Amoco 5½-84.....	122½	123½
Asco 5-89.........	98	99
Alusuisse 4¾-87..	82¼	84¼
Amer Can 4¾-88..	87½	88½
Am Tob 5¼-88....	123¾	124¾
Ashland 5-88......	101¾	102¾
BroadHale 4¾-87.	105½	107½

Chevron 5-88.....	135¾	136¾
Chesebg 6¼-84....	162	163
Chrysler 4¾-88...	81¾	82¾
Chrysler - 88......	88¼	89¼
Cont Tel 5½-88....	111½	112½
Cummins Int 6¼-[illegible]	114¼	115½
Dart Ind 4¾-87...	108	109
Equity F 5½......	88½	89½
EastKodak 4½-88.	152¾	153¾
Fedders 5-92.....	90½	91½
Fed Dept 4½-85...	125½	127½
Firestone 5-88....	105½	106½
Ford 6-83.......	114½	115½
Ford 6-86.........	123	124
Genelec 4¼-85...	118	119
GenElec 4¼-87...	105	106
GenFoods 4⅞-82..	97¾	98¾
GenShop [illegible]-87...	108¾	109¾
Gillette 4¾-82....	104½	105½
Halliburt 4½-87...	130	131
Honeywell 5-83....	133	135
Honeywell 6-86....	123	124
I.S.E. 5-88........	109½	110½
I.S.E. 6¼-89......	112¼	113¼
J. Logan 4¾-83...	107	108
Leasco 5-88.......	69½	70½
Leasco 5-89.......	61½	62½
LTV 5-88.........	53	54
MarMidland 5-88.	100	101
Mass Mut 6¾-87..	103¼	104¼
Michelin 6-85.....	152½	153½
Miles 4¾-93......	109	110
Morgan JP 4¼-87	114	115
Motorola 4½-83...	164½	165½
Murphy Oil - 99..	127	128
Nabisco 5¾-88....	113½	114½
Owens Ill 4½-87..	101½	102½
ParAm 5¼ --....	75½	76½
Penney JC 4½-87.	118	119
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	114	115
R.C.A. 5-88.......	98½	99½
Revlon 4¾-83....	116¼	117¼
Revlon 4¾-87.....	106	107
Reynolds M 5-88..	82½	83½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87.	110½	111½
Texaco 4½-88.....	103	104
20th Cent 5-87.....	69	70
UnCarb 4¾-82....	104¼	105¼
WardFd 5¾-88...	70½	71½
WarnLam 4½-87..	*124*	*125*

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	101.27	97.81	135.09
Previous ..	101.25	97.80	135.32

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 17, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	332	*Matsu El Wks*	788
Canon Camera	231	Mit. Hvy Ind	204
Dai Nip. Print	446	Mitsubi Corp	635
Fuji Ban k	535	Mitsui Co	642
Fuji Photo	425	Mitsukoshi	701
Hitachi	277	Nippon Elec	252
Honda Motor	864	Sharp	230
C. Itoh	919	Shiseido	1,040
Jan. Air Lines	2,700	Sony Corp	4,850
Kansai El P	1,720	Sumitomo Bk	635
Kao Soap	561	Taisho Marine	410
Kirin Brewery	385	Takeda Chem	300
Komatsu	357	Teijin	316
Kubota I Wks	479	Tokyo Marine	753
Matsu E Ind	738	Toray	235
		Toyota Motor	670

The weekly net asset value of

Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V.

On 16-1-73 was U.S. $38.55

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO........	79.80
Algembank..	356
Amrobank...	79
A'dam.......	300
Fokker......	40.90
Heineken....	336
H.V.A........	519
Holland-Am..	283
Hoogovens...	88.70
K.L.M........	111
Philips new..	—
Robico......	271
Rolinco......	180
Royal Dutch.	124.20
Unilever.....	158.50
Ver.Mach....	156.50

Brussels

Arbed........	4,750
Ast.d.Mines..	2,280
Cock-Ougree.	1,312
Electrobel...	6,850
Lambert.....	2,750
Pétrofina....	6,130
Ph.Gevaert..	1,725
Soc.Générale.	2,915
Solvay.......	3,180
Un.Minière..	1,760

Düsseldorf

AEG.........	150
Aug.Thyssen.	74.70
BASF........	171
Bayer.......	133.50
Commerzbk..	209.50
Conf.Gummi.	91.10
Daimler-Benz	389
Demag......	199
DeutBank....	322.50
DresdeBank.	257.50
Gels Aktien..	73.50
Hoechster....	161.30
Hoesch......	65.30
Karstadt.....	436
Kaufhof......	309.50
KHD.........	128.50
Lufthansa....	68.60
Mannesmann	208.50
Metallgesell..	—
Rheinstahl...	85.40
RWF new....	150
Siemens.....	281.40
Veba........	131.50
Volkswagen..	176.20

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.33
Anglo-Amin..	£32¼
BarclayBank	4.63
BeechamGr..	3.07
Bowater.....	2.29
Brit.AmTob..	3.01
Brit.Oxyg....	0.79
Brit.Pet.....	5.78
BLMC.......	0.36½
Chartered....	2.64
Courtaulds...	1.64½
Chrysler.....	0.15
Daggafont...	0.09
DeBeerD....	3.94
Decca Rec...	4.23
Distillers.....	1.67½
Dunlop......	1.07
El Muslind...	1.98
FreeSlGed...	7.75
GEC.........	1.46
GlaxoGr.....	4.53
Gt.UnivSt....	2.83
Guinness....	1.79
Hawker-Sidd.	4.31
Hudson-Bay..	9.65
ImpChem....	2.94
Mar&Spen...	2.85
MetalBox....	3.12
Nichols......	0.82½
RandMines..	2.62
RankOr......	10.60
RoyalDutch..	£19⅛
R.T.Z.......	2.58
Shell........	3.55
Tube Invest..	4.59
Union Cor....	3.68
Vickers......	0.97
War L3½.....	£36½
West Deep...	5.18
West Drief...	£12½
West Hold...	£12 11/16
West Min....	2.26
Woolworth...	1.09
ZCI.........	0.67

Milan

Fiat.........	2,202
Finsider.....	318
Generali.....	63,650
Italsider.....	425
LaRinas.....	253.25
Montedis....	474.50
Olivetti......	1,440
Pirelli.......	922
SniaVisco....	1,134
Terni........	151.25

Paris

AirLiquide...	369.40
Alimentaire..	165
Alsthom.....	134.80
BSN........	1,267
Carrefour....	3,745
Cim.Lafarge.	225.10
Citroën.....	92
Cie.Bancaire.	644
CFP.........	214.20
CGE........	459
CCF.........	176
DBA.........	338
Ferodo.......	559
Paribas......	208
GerDanone..	336
Hachette.....	392
L'Oréal......	2,290
Mach.Bull....	70.40
Michelin.....	1,761
Nickel.......	101.10
Nobel.......	92.60
Nord........	39
PUK........	145.90
Penarroya...	54.80
Pernod......	475.40
Perrier......	305
Peugeot.....	496
Rh.Poulenc..	166
RousselUcl..	298
St.Gobain....	172
Schneider....	168.50
Suez........	365.50
Thomson....	178
Usinor......	105.40
Wendel.....	39.20

Zurich

Alusuisse....	2,060
Bally........	1,330
B.Boveri.....	1,230
Ciba-Geigy...	2,610
Cr.Suisse....	3,970
Fischer......	1,125
HoffRocheb..	196,500
Nestlé.......	4,315
Sandoz......	3,900
Sté B.Suisse..	3,910
Sulzer.......	3,400
U.B.Suisses..	4,430

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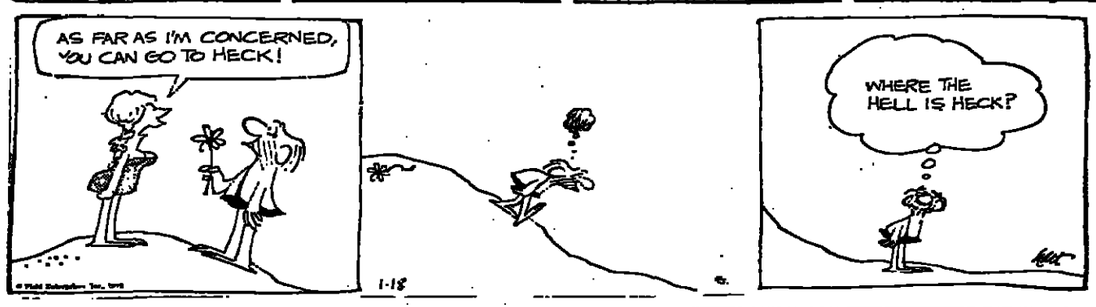
PEANUTS

B.C.



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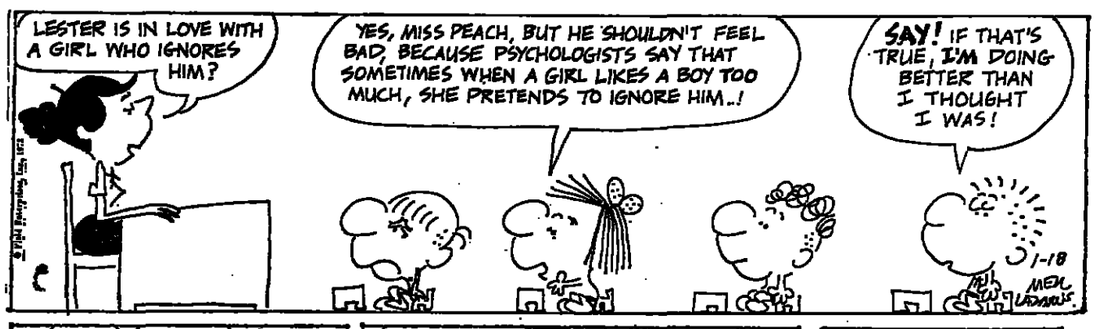
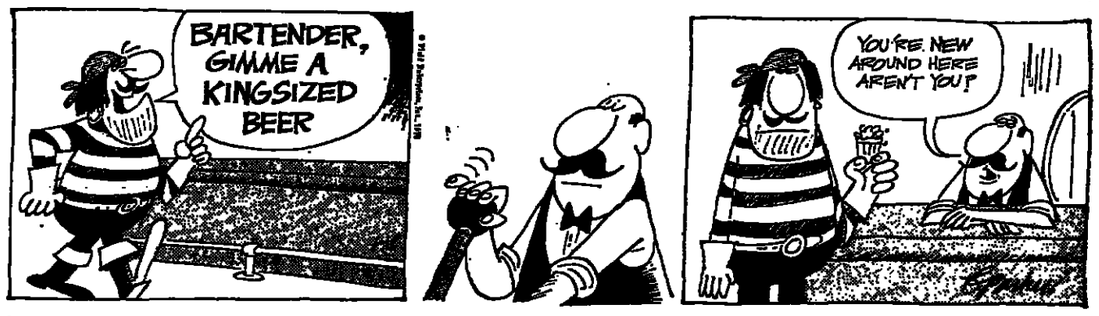
BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

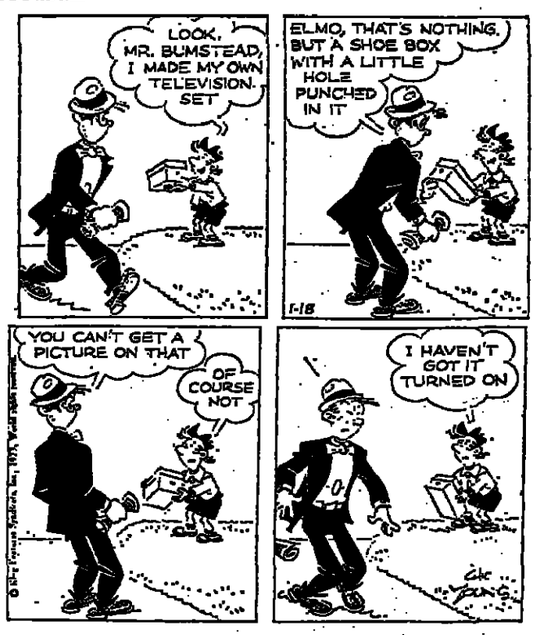


REX MORGAN MD

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

For the defenders to visualize that the declarer may be short of entries to his own hand is usually much more difficult than diagnosing a similar shortage in the dummy. If West had appreciated such problems on the diagramed deal he would have made an unusual second-hand high play.

North-South climbed aggressively to three no-trump as shown. The most effective lead would have been a low club giving nothing away. But West naturally led a heart, giving South both a trick and an entry to his hand. The declarer made a sneaky lead at the second trick, the spade eight.

He was playing for West to have the K-J of spades, and he wanted to hold the lead in his hand to repeat the finesse. If he had played the nine, West would have been more likely to realize the need to insert the jack.

As it was, West played low and the spade eight won. South repeated the spade finesse and had no trouble making his contract and an overtrick.

There would have been interesting play if West had alertly played the spade jack on South's eight, leaving the declarer without an entry to his hand to repeat the finesse. The contract could still have been made by abandoning spades and putting pressure on West.

The club king would be led to the third trick, winning, and another club lead would force West's ace. Hearts would be continued, and South would win in dummy and exit with a heart lead. The defense take the fourth round of hearts, and either defender may be on lead in this position:

	NORTH ♠A 10 6 ♡— ◇K 10 2 ♣—	
WEST ♠K 3 ♡— ◇A J 4 ♣6		EAST ♠7 ♡— ◇9 7 6 3 ♣9
	SOUTH ♠9 ♡— ◇Q 8 5 ♣J 10	

Rather surprisingly, the defense cannot take more than one trick in this position. Suppose, for example, that East has the lead and plays a diamond. The 10 can be allowed to win—West does no better by playing the ace or jack—and the diamond king is led. Then West must choose between winning and allowing South an entry to his hand or ducking and submitting to an endplay when the last diamond is led to his ace.

	NORTH ♠A Q 10 6 4 ♡A 7 6 ◇K 10 2 ♣K 3	
WEST ♠K J 3 ♡K 10 5 3 ◇A J 4 ♣A 6 4		EAST ♠7 2 ♡J 9 8 4 ◇9 7 6 3 ♣9 8 5
	SOUTH (D) ♠9 8 5 ♡Q 2 ◇Q 8 5 ♣Q J 10 7 2	

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	1♣	Dbl.	Pass
1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	M	A	R	■	M	A	D	R	E	■	A	M	A	S
L	O	R	I	E	■	I	L	I	A	D	■	P	O	E
L	O	N	G	I	S	L	A	N	D	S	O	U	N	D
A	D	O	R	N	S	■	N	A	I	L	■	T	I	E
■	■	■	E	L	I	T	E	■	E	I	T	H	E	R
P	O	R	T	A	L	S	■	■	S	P	Y	■	■	■
I	D	A	■	Y	E	A	T	S	■	S	P	U	M	E
C	O	C	K	■	S	N	A	P	E	■	E	R	O	S
T	R	E	E	D	■	A	G	E	N	T	■	S	O	T
■	■	■	E	R	A	■	■	A	D	U	L	A	T	E
C	A	R	P	E	T	■	T	R	O	N	A	■	■	■
A	M	U	■	A	L	I	A	■	R	I	B	A	L	D
S	A	N	F	R	A	N	C	I	S	C	O	B	A	Y
T	I	T	O	■	S	N	I	D	E	■	R	E	D	E
S	N	O	B	■	T	O	T	E	D	■	S	L	E	D

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

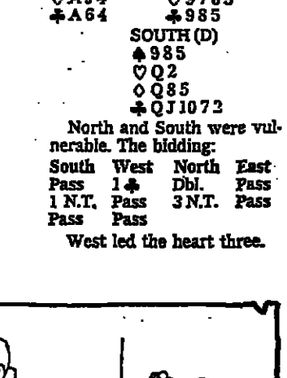
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DIGUL

NELOB

WARROM

NOIMOD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HEAVY FLOUR WIDEST NINETY

Answers: *Why the biggest animal leaves no footprints*—THE WHALE HAS NO FEET.

BOOKS

THE CONDUCT AND MISCONDUCT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By Charles Yost. Random House. 234 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Chalmers M. Roberts

IT is not just the Indochina war critics and the revisionist historians who are hacking away at the past and current conduct of American foreign policy. Now it is the establishment. First came the thunderous voice of Hamilton Fish Armstrong in his farewell to the establishment's journal, Foreign Affairs, with his cry of "isolated America." Now comes Charles Yost, a 40-year veteran of diplomatic service on three continents, finally as President Nixon's first ambassador to the United Nations, until 1971. Yost's volume is a *cri du coeur*, an outpouring of emotions long repressed by one so disciplined.

Yost is no revisionist; he might be called a modern establishmentarian. He is angry with much of the past, with the "misconduct" of American foreign policy. But like many others he seeks to discern not only what went wrong—with the war the ultimate wrong—but what must be done in order, as Armstrong puts it, that "we may recover our self-confidence and self-respect and regain for our nation the standing in the world's estimation it once possessed." Yost, in fact, goes further: He seeks a prescription for the global conduct of international relations. Coming from an erudite man with long experience within the foreign policy establishment, what he says is well worth reading.

His "ultimate conclusion" is that the conduct of foreign affairs "cannot become rational until these affairs cease to be 'foreign.'" In turn, he examines how the American system has worked, and not worked, and the "radical and comprehensive action" he believes nations must take to avoid catastrophe in the nuclear age.

On the first point Yost turns out to be a traditionalist. There have been too many "amateurs in the White House," too many presidents playing at being their own secretary of state. His current *bête noire* turns out to be Henry Kissinger and his "conceptual frameworks" for Metternichian balance-of-great-power diplomacy. He yearns for the strong secretary, Acheson, Marshall and Dulles. Yet his analysis deplores some of their major works: the Truman Doctrine's sweep, arms to Indochina, dependence on nuclear weaponry, over-fear of Russian intentions.

Yost deplores an American role as the world policeman, too much interference in the internal affairs of other nations by an overblown bureaucracy around the world. (He would cut State's personnel by 30 percent or more, almost all of the cut in Washington; send 75 percent of the military attachés back home; end the CIA's "ham-handed hanky panky" and turn its intelligence operation, for the most part, back to State, and so on.) Most especially he would vastly lessen "the excessive participation of the U.S. military in foreign policy-making."

He sees no contradiction, evidently, between a desire to lower the American profile and his assertions that the United States should "push and drive" South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal "into the modern world while there is still time." And that the UN Security Council has "solemn obligation," when its members can find agreement on a plan, to "impose a settlement on the Arabs and Israel "or at the very least to impose measures which will ensure that armed conflict is not renewed."

Yost's "radical" ideas center on the United Nations. "Time is no longer works in our favor," he writes. "The situation does not ripen; it rots." What to do, given the persistence of sovereign states, the nuclear arms race, population explosion and "the co-existence of affluence and misery on our globe? First of all, the public and the publics must have a quantum jump in their exposure to the "facts of life." The media are encouraged to continue and increase their efforts to "pry loose from coy politicians and bureaucrats" all they can about foreign policy conduct.)

The democracies should draw closer together; nuclear arms should be scaled down (he gives us a listing); limits should be put on big power "competitive intrusions into the Third World; the UN should be a first, not last, resort for American governments; U.S.-Soviet summit meetings should be held about once a year (Acheson and Dulles never agreed to that!); aid should be multilateral, and so on down the list many others have drawn for a better future. In essence, the steps that would "wither away" the concepts of "foreigner" and "foreign affairs" and replace them with "a sense of community kinship and citizenship."

Lest these latter suggestions sound as if Yost has taken leave for the wild blue yonder, it should be said that all that he proposes is tempered with wisdom drawn from a lifetime of practical diplomacy. There are some delightful vignettes, some righteous anger, plenty of down-to-earth suggestions. To the radical left Yost will seem only an unhappy establishment boy. To the stuffy right he will seem too critical. To some, Yost will appear too much a traditionalist. To others he will seem naive about presidents and Congress. Yet withal Chalmers Yost offers the reader some very hard-headed lessons from history and some sensible formulations on how to avoid the "misconduct of foreign affairs" in the next quarter century.

Chalmers M. Roberts was, for 18 years, chief diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post. His memoir, "First Rough Draft," will be published in the spring.

© Book World

CROSSWORD

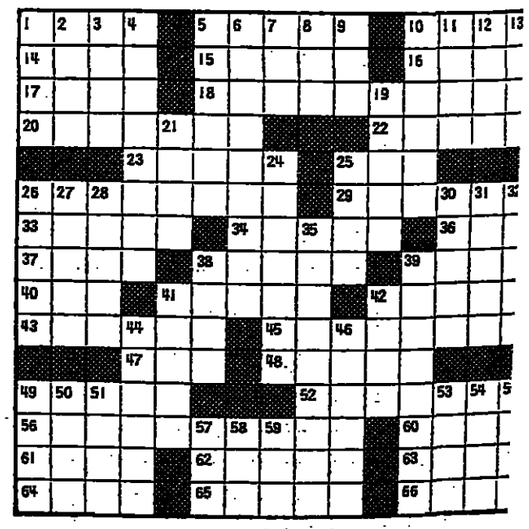
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Seaweed product
5 Panay people
10 Melville hero
14 Frost
15 Fairy-tale figure
16 Shade of blue or green
17 Stravinsky ballet
18 Of public interest
20 Classified-ad words
22 Neon and others
23 Gibbons: Var.
25 "—— pleasures and palaces"
26 Trusts fully
29 Textile-machine device
33 Reckon
34 Declaim
36 Galena
37 Vestments
38 French nights
39 Dog sounds
40 Wedding response
41 Attack
42 Celestial sight
43 —— the heels
45 Suburban expansion needs
47 Transit lines
48 Golfer Sam
49 City near Salerno
52 Menu listings
56 Cronkite or Chancellor
60 Of an age
61 Bread spread
62 Scottish land owner
63 Cable
64 Caution
65 "—— to bed"
66 Plant

DOWN

1 Russian sea
2 Caron role
3 In a frenzy
4 Some, subscriptions
5 Washington family
6 Was aware of
7 Kind of gear or tide
8 Times of day: Abbr.
9 York or Deal
10 Rub
11 Batters' concerns
12 Pine
13 Turkish titles
19 Pointed arch
21 Not one: Colloq.
24 Damascus natives
25 1969 champs
26 Reserved
27 Literary middle name
28 Joint
30 Bellini heroine
31 Sinned
32 Musical symbol
35 Ladies in waiting
38 Ensnares
39 Cause for jubilation
41 Early code of laws
42 Herring measure
44 Lady Hamilton friend
46 Eccentric guy
49 Plenty, to poets
50 Bartok
51 One in debt
53 Lake
54 Like some beef
55 Pung
57 State: Abbr.
58 Soviet river
59 Mood, in Scotland



هكذا من الأصل

New York City Council Introduces Bill

tional Anthem Returns to Track Meet by Popular Demand

By Neil Amdur

EW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—The onal anthem will be played, after at the Olympic invitation track and l meet at Madison Square Garden. ing to public protest and private sure, officials of the Feb. 16 meet erday reversed their decision of day. They said they would be "de- ted to continue the custom" of ing the anthem.

he reversal came after the Garden agement had announced that "The r-Spangled Banner" would be played all its future sporting events, thus ifying contrary policy decisions by vidual promoters. It also came r the United States Olympic Com- tee had been deluged with "irate s from all over the country" protest- plans to drop the anthem from the oor track meet.

hese developments, along with a bill oduced in the city council, dram- ed the mounting debate over ether the national anthem should be played at sporting events, a controversy that could spill over into other public areas such as opera, theater, circus and ice shows.

The bill was sponsored by 20 members of the city council, under the leadership of Brooklyn Democrat Thomas J. Cuite, the majority leader. Its basic provision would make it "unlawful to commence any sporting event, open to the public, and for which admission is charged, without first playing the national anthem, either by live musicians or by mechanical reproductions, immediately before the commencement of the program."

Constitutional Question

Violation of such a rule, the bill states, would be a "misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $500 or 10 days in jail or both."

Councilmen Matthew Troy of Queens and Theodore Silverman of Brooklyn, both Democrats, were among the 20 sponsors of the bill. Troy, the Democratic party chairman in Queens County, said he questioned the constitutionality of the bill because it would affect private buildings but added, "Let's try it."

"I basically think that it's a disgrace that we have to go this far even thinking about mandating the playing of the national anthem," Troy said. "We should be proud to play it."

Silverman said it was time that "all the people remember that we are Americans. The wishes of a handful of athletes have evidently taken precedence over the rights of New Yorkers to hear the national anthem."

Silverman was referring to an incident during the Knights of Columbus track meet last Saturday night at the Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, N.Y. A relay team from Eastern Michigan University was disqualified by meet officials after one of its athletes continued his stretching exercises during the playing of the anthem. He received a chorus of boos from the crowd.

Yesterday, after a day-long investigation, P. L. (Frosty) Ferracca, athletic director of the Ypsilanti, Mich., school, said that the four track athletes would be not disciplined for their disqualification and that "the case is closed."

Not all city councilmen embraced the language and intent of the bill.

"I can see a resolution urging that the anthem be played at public events," said Carol Greitzer, Democrat of Manhattan, who refused to become a sponsor. "But I don't think the council should legislate in this area."

Mrs. Greitzer said she was not opposed to playing the national anthem, but wondered why the council was "zeroing in on certain events and not on others."

Mayor John V. Lindsay said that, following practice, he would not say whether he would sign such a bill if it were enacted.

United Press International.

CHAMPION AT WORK—Champion Joe Frazier works out in Kingston, Jamaica gym, for his title fight.

Austria 1st In Skiing For Girls

Miss Kaserer 1st; Miss Proell Falls

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Monika Kaserer gained her first World Cup triumph today, winning the Lauberhorn slalom and giving Austrian women skiers their seventh victory in nine races this season.

West Germany's Rosie Mittermaier skied a brilliant second heat to take second place ahead of Canada's Judy Crawford.

The triumph gave Miss Kaserer, 20, second place in the women's World Cup standings with 81 points, but she is still far behind her teammate Annemarie Proell, who fell in today's first heat. Miss Proell has 150 points.

Miss Kaserer had the second fastest time behind Spain's Conchita Puig in the first run and third fastest in the second. Miss Puig fell in the second heat.

The Austrian clocked 39.85 seconds for the first 43-gate course and 39.21 for the 44 gates of the second for a 79.06 total. Miss Mittermaier had 41.02 and 38.49 for 79.51 and Miss Crawford 40.73 and 39.06 for 79.79.

Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein finished fourth, American Barbara Cochran, who won the Olympic gold medal in the slalom, was fifth and Norway's Toril Foerland sixth.

The French girls continued their dismal season. Brigitte Jeandel placed 15th and Isabelle Mir, Britt Lafforgue, Odile Chalvon and Patricia Emonet either fell or missed gates.

Miss Proell, winner of yesterday's foggy downhill race in neighboring Grindelwald, hooked her left ski on a marker pole halfway down on the first run and fell.

After her victory today, Miss Kaserer said: "I seem to be skiing better and better. The course really suited me and I just went flat out."

Miss Crawford also had her best performance of the season. She attacked the second heat from the first gate and only Miss Mittermaier went faster.

American Patty Boydstun scored one World Cup point as she finished 10th, but the other American girls were less fortunate.

Susan Corrock fell less than 30 yards from the start of the opening run, Sandra Poulsen made it one-third of the way before she fell and Barbara's sister, Marilyn, fell twice on the second run.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Monika Kaserer, Austria	79.06	(39.85, 39.21)
2. Rosi Mittermaier, W. Germany	79.51	(41.02, 38.49)
3. Judy Crawford, Canada	79.79	(40.73, 39.06)
4. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	80.45	(40.68, 39.77)
5. Barbara Cochran, U.S.	81.10	(41.55, 39.55)
6. Toril Foerland, Norway	81.48	(42.12, 39.36)
7. Silvia Stump, Switzerland	81.77	(41.62, 40.15)
8. Kathy Kreiner, Canada	81.82	(42.41, 39.41)
9. Traudl Treichl, West Germany	81.91	(41.88, 40.02)
10. C. Zechmeister, W. Germany	82.36	(41.52, 40.84)

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria	150
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria	81
3. Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	55
Rosi Mittermaier, W. Ger.	55
5. Patricia Emonet, France	51
6. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	45
Pamela Behr, W. Germany	45
8. Brigitte Totschnig, Austria	41
9. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	40
10. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	37

nderson Accepts $1 Million t to Play for WHA Team

r YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).— Sanderson again received er he couldn't refuse and ll take $1 million not to ockey for the Philadelphia s.

settlement between the Hockey Association Club anderson was arrived at day with Bob Woolf, San- 's lawyer, handling the ations. Woolf flew to Phil- ia from Boston last night expected to put the final s on the bizarre settlement

e the settlement is signed, rson, 26, will be a free as far as the WHA is con- l.

w York and Boston appear the logical places for Derek y," said Woolf.

en Sanderson is free, he Woolf will negotiate with ew York Raiders and New d Whalers of the WHA, ll as Sanderson's old club, ruins. The National Hockey e contends that Sanderson elongs to Boston and would to return to the Bruins in to play in the older league.

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orth Stars 1, Islanders 0

ONDALE, N.Y., Jan. 17 —Minnesota center Jude scored midway through rst period and rookie goalie Gilbert stopped 29 shots to give the North Stars a 1-0 shutout over New York and extend the Islanders' losing streak to 12 games.

The victory enabled Minnesota to reclaim second place in the National Hockey League's West Division from idle Atlanta. The North Stars trail first-place Chicago by three points.

After the game, the Islanders announced the acquisition of two minor league players, center Ralph Stewart and right-wing Bobby Cook, in a trade with Detroit which sent defenseman Ken Murray and left-wing Brian Lavender to the Red Wings.

Canucks 6, Maple Leafs 4

André Boudrias scored three goals as Vancouver overcame a four-goal deficit to down Toronto, 6-4, at home.

Trailing 4-0 and then 4-2 after two periods, the Canucks scored three times in the first four minutes of the third period.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
East Division						
Montreal	26	8	11	63	173	95
Boston	28	10	4	60	186	121
N.Y. Rangers	23	13	3	49	167	112
Buffalo	23	14	7	53	157	124
Detroit	21	16	6	48	136	121
Toronto	15	23	6	36	137	147
Vancouver	13	27	6	32	133	188
N.Y. Islanders	4	37	4	12	81	208
West Division						
Chicago	24	16	3	51	159	127
Minnesota	21	15	6	48	139	118
Atlanta	20	19	7	47	121	125
Los Angeles	20	20	4	44	151	135
Philadelphia	18	20	6	42	145	154
Pittsburgh	18	20	6	42	149	142
St. Louis	15	21	7	37	120	144
California	8	24	10	26	123	176

Tuesday's Games

Vancouver 6, Toronto 4 (Boudrias 3, Schmautz 2, Tallon; Ellis, Ullman, Kehoe, Henderson).
Minnesota 1, NY Islanders 0 (Drouin).

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Alberta 6, Los Angeles 5 (Falkenberg, Hamilton, Punteyne, Wall, Padenaude, Carlin; Ssura 2, Byers, Crashley, Leblanc).
Quebec 5, Ottawa 4 (Leclerc 2, Harvey, Gaudette, Lacombe; Carleton, Cunningham, Trottie, Stephenson).
Winnipeg 3, Minnesota 1 (Hull, Johnson, Beaudin; Connelly).
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 3 (Pumple, Whista, Andrea, Brindley; Herriman, Laroiux, McKenzie).

ABA Results

Tuesday's Games

Virginia 127, Memphis 122 (Erving 46, Taylor 23; Newmann 35, L. Davis 22).
Indiana 130, Denver 113 (Keller 35, Daniels 23; Stepson 31, Robisch 28).

College Basketball

East

Massachusetts 77, Vermont 53.
California (Pa.) 79, St. Vincent 63.
Montclair St. 61, Glassboro St. 48.
Adelphi 82, Lehman 80 (3 o't).
Siena 78, Hartwick 76.
St. Lawrence 69, Oswego St. 49.
West Virginia 75, Lehigh 63.
Tufts 92, MIT 71.
Princeton 43, Temple 37.
Kings 91, Cortland 65.
Springfield 87, Williams 82.
Duquesne 99, Wheeling 62.

South

South Carolina St. 71, Benedict 61.
J.C. Smith 87, No. Caro. A-T 80 (o't).

Midwest

Ohio U. 89, Eastern Michi. 73.
Northwestern 83, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 77.
Minnesota 84, Marquette 53.
Eau Claire 85, North Dakota 59.

Southwest

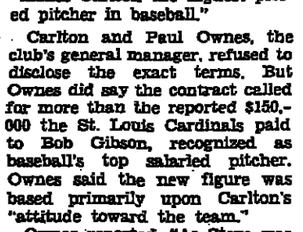
Houston 96, Rice 77.
Oral Roberts 92, South Dakota 79.
Okla. Baptist 80, Dallas Baptist 79.
Houston Baptist 94, TCU 93.

West

Montana St. 79, Montana 65.
Creighton 93, Regis 59.
Gonzaga 61, Washington St. 52.
Nevada-Las Vegas 83, Pacific 77.
Nevada-Reno 94, St. Mary's (Cal.) 80.
Chico St. 86, UC-Davis 84 (o't).
Seattle 82, Seattle Pacific 75.
Bakersfield St. 73, San Diego 56.

Spain Tops Greece

ATHENS, Jan. 17 (AP).—Spain's national soccer team scored a 3-2 victory over Greece in the first leg of their World Cup qualifying match today.



Steve Carlton

...money pitcher.

Carlton Signs Richest Pact For Pitcher

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies, the best pitcher in baseball last season but a member of the team with the second worst major league record, agreed to terms yesterday for the 1973 campaign.

Carlton, a left-hander, won the Cy Young Award for his 27-10 won-lost record. The Phillies said the figure for which he signed "makes Carlton the highest priced pitcher in baseball."

Carlton and Paul Ownes, the club's general manager, refused to disclose the exact terms. But Ownes did say the contract called for more than the reported $150,000 the St. Louis Cardinals paid to Bob Gibson, recognized as baseball's top salaried pitcher. Ownes said the new figure was based primarily upon Carlton's "attitude toward the team."

Ownes reported, "As Steve was leaving town after last season, he said, 'Don't trade me. We've got a great nucleus and we're not that far away.'"

Carlton's 27 victories represented 46 percent of the Phillies' 59 triumphs, the highest percentage ever achieved by a pitcher in major league history. The Phillies lost 97 games. The worst team was the Texas Rangers, who had a 54-100 record.

Talks Continue

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP).—Negotiators for the Major League Players Association and baseball owners met yesterday as talks resumed in an effort to settle the sport's labor problems.

"I think that we made a little progress," said Marvin Miller, executive director of the players association. "I think it is slow, but at least it is progress."

The meeting was the first between the two sides since the major league owners gathered in Chicago last week to formulate negotiating strategy.

"The atmosphere was good," said Miller, who was joined by Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and Brooks Robinson of the Baltimore Orioles at the bargaining table.

"There are a number of areas in which we have tentative agreement," Miller said, "but it is all conditional on an overall agreement."

Miller said the next meeting is scheduled for Jan. 24. Asked if total agreement could be reached in a single negotiating session, Miller said, "In theory you could do it. The issues are not that complex. It's possible, but not likely."

Minnesota Hands Marquette Second Disturbance in Row

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Al McGuire, the fiery Marquette coach had predicted that the Warriors' game last night against Minnesota at Minneapolis would be "a battle of the psyche" referring to tactics used by both teams to disturb opponents. McGuire lost the battle and Marquette tumbled to its second straight defeat.

Clyde Turner provided the outside shooting and Jim Brewer the rebounding as Minnesota, ranked fifth, clipped seventh-ranked Marquette, 84-83. Minnesota's victory was its 11th in 12 games while Marquette, which won its first 11, now is 11-2.

A crowd of 17,987 watched Minnesota build a 13-point lead in the second half before Marquette rallied to cut it to three with 11 minutes left. But Brewer, a member of the U.S. Olympic team, hit two quick baskets and Minnesota went into a stall with six minutes left, beating Marquette at its ball-control game.

Brewer was virtually flawless as he hit his four-field goal attempts and both foul shots, blocked five shots and grabbed 10 rebounds. Turner was the Gophers' leading scorer with 20 points while Marcus Lucas had 16 and Larry McNeill 14 for Marquette.

McGuire and his son, Allie, a starting guard for the Warriors, both received technical fouls with 10 minutes 2 seconds left when a Marquette basket was disallowed because of offensive goaltending.

No. 12-ranked Houston, with Louis Dunbar hitting 14 of 15 field-goal attempts, crushed Rice, 96-77. Dwight Jones scored 29 points and Dunbar finished with 28 to lead the Houston attack and give the Cougars their 12th victory in 14 games.

Mark Sibley scored 20 points to lead Northwestern to an 83-77 victory over St. Joseph's of Indiana and reserve forward John Vivricka scored 15 points as Princeton upset Temple, 43-37. Henry Seawright's 19 points carried Manhattan to a 68-59 victory over DePaul.

Kenya's Jipcho Wins 2d Event In African Games

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 17 (AP).—*Ben Jipcho of Kenya, edged Mirus Yifter of Ethiopia today to win the men's 5,000-meter race at the second All-Africa Games. It was his second long-distance victory of the games.*

Jipcho, cheered loudly by a crowd of 30,000, won the event in 14 minutes 7.16 seconds, an African Games record. The world record, held by Emile Puttemans of Belgium, is 13:13.00.

Yifter finished in 14:7.52 and Kenya's Paul Mose was third in 14:8.38.

Jipcho won the 3,000-meter steeplechase earlier this week.

In the other top track event of the day, a Kenyan team led by Charles Asati won the 4 × 400-meter relay in 3:06.33, defeating Nigeria and Uganda.

Bullets Have Reserve Strength To Defeat the Lakers in NBA

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Elvin Hayes scored 32 points and reserve Mike Riordan added 20 last night as Baltimore's bench strength proved too much for the Los Angeles Lakers in a 112-104 victory.

In the battle between National Basketball Association divisional leaders, Baltimore took a three-point advantage into the final period. But with Riordan connecting for 10 of his points and substitute center Stan Love scoring all 11 of his, the Bullets soon built a 15-point advantage.

Knicks 102, Suns 101

Two free throws by Bill Bradley with 22 seconds remaining gave New York a 102-101 victory in Phoenix. The Suns, who had led by nine points midway in the final quarter, had their final shot at the buzzer blocked by Phil Jackson as Mo Layton drove for a layup.

Bucks 108, 76ers 92

At Milwaukee, Philadelphia lost another to run its won-lost record to 4-44 as the Bucks scored a 108-92 triumph.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar led Milwaukee's offensive with 28 points as the Bucks ran their winning streak and the 76ers' losing streak to six games each.

Hawks 130, Pistons 129

Lou Hudson, returning to action for the first time in eight games, hit a 10-footer with two seconds to play to give the Hawks a 130-129 overtime victory over Detroit in Atlanta. Hudson was high scorer with 33 points.

Celtics 106, Braves 102

John Havlicek's 16-point fourth quarter powered Boston to a comeback 106-102 road victory over Buffalo before 10,274 in Memorial Auditorium.

Havlicek, blanked in the third quarter, hit seven field goals and two free throws in the final 12 minutes and his defensive play helped Boston erase an eight-point Buffalo lead.

Bulls 100, Trail Blazers 89

At Chicago, the Bulls missed only three of 29 free-throw attempts to set up a 100-89 victory over Portland to break a three-game losing streak.

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

New York 102, Phoenix 101 (DeBusschere 30, Monroe 27; D. Van Arsdale 23, Scott 22).
Baltimore 112, Los Angeles 104 (Hayes 32, Riordan 20; Goodrich 30, West 27).
Milwaukee 108, Philadelphia 92 (Jabbar 28, Dandridge 23; Carter 21, Block 14).
Seattle 125, KC-Omaha 122 (Haywood 23, Fox 33; Archibald 48, Lacey 17).
Atlanta 130, Detroit 129 (Hudson 33, Gilliam 28; Bing 32, Lantz 30).
Chicago 100, Portland 89 (Love 27, Heard 27; Petrie 21, Wicks 18).
Boston 106, Buffalo 102 (Havlicek 33, Nelson 18; R. Smith 27, Kauffman 23).
Cleveland 100, Golden State 98 (Wilkens 22, Smith 17; Mullins 24, Barry 18).

NBA Scoring

	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
Archibald, KC-O	630	399	1,677	33.5
Abdul-Jabbar, Mil.	576	182	1,334	31.0
Haywood, Sea.	491	258	1,240	37.6
Scott, Phoe.	471	253	1,194	26.0
Maravich, Atl.	465	344	1,154	25.6
Hudson, Atl.	394	200	988	24.7
Havlicek, Bost.	413	189	1,013	24.1
Lanier, Detroit	423	177	1,023	23.8
Wicks, Port.	429	210	1,068	22.7
West, L.A.	364	208	936	23.4

Bugner Says Ali Has Right Style

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—"I'm still looking forward to Las Vegas and Muhammad Ali," said Britain's Joe Bugner after retaining his European heavyweight boxing crown.

Bugner shrugged off his disappointing showing when he unanimously outpointed Rudy Lubbers of the Netherlands over 15 rounds last night.

"Lubbers was the wrong sort of fighter for me to take on before the Ali fight," Bugner said. "I'm the same height as Ali, 6 feet 4 inches, whereas Lubbers was four inches shorter and very hard to hit effectively."

Bugner was scored an easy winner by the referee and two judges. But the champion's efforts were greeted with boos from the sellout crowd of 6,000 at London's Royal Albert Hall.

Frazier Remembers The Man Not There

By Red Smith

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Joe Frazier, naked, pulled on thick white sox and threaded red laces through the eyelets of high shoes. He pulled a white T-shirt over his head and stepped into bright red trunks. Standing flatfooted, he hunched his shoulders, flexed his arms, twisted left and right from the waist, relaxing the torso, shadow-boxing lightly to loosen the muscles.

"Yank," he called. "All right." He sat down, folded a towel across the back of a straight chair and laid a forearm over this padding. Yancey Durham, his manager, came across the room and started bandaging the hand, punching a hole through the end of a gauze roll and anchoring that over the thumb, then taking measured turns around the knuckles and up the wrist, fixing it all with adhesive tape.

It was purely mechanical, a fixed and familiar routine that left Frazier free to give his attention to visitors. He chatted easily, and as he did one sensed the presence of a man who wasn't there. It is always so. Joe Frazier is here to defend the heavyweight championship of the world against big, unbeaten George Foreman, yet the man whose name inevitably comes up is the man Joe whipped almost two years ago—Muhammad Ali Cassius Clay.

"Joe," a man said, "of all your fights, which one gave you the greatest satisfaction? Apart from the payday, I mean."

"Clay," the champion said without hesitation.

"I mean from the professional's point of view," the man said. "Was there one night in particular when you told yourself, 'I did everything I meant to do and made him do just what I wanted?'"

"It has to be Clay," Joe said. "He was the whole goal."

"And you want him again?" (Whenever the subject of a rematch comes up, Ali cries that the champion is ducking him.)

"Yes," Joe said. "I want him real bad. I might buy another plantation."

In March, 1971, Frazier and Ali were both unbeaten and both had a valid claim to the world championship. Ali was the best on earth when witch-hunting patrioteers unfrocked him as champion because he wouldn't hold still for the military draft, and during his exile Frazier earned title stature by whipping everybody in sight. Each took a purse of $2.5 million from the most frantically promoted athletic event of our time, and Joe emerged as the one and only champion.

Since then he has knocked over a couple of guys named Terry Something and Ron Nobody, bought a 365-acre plantation in the moss-hung backwoods of Beaufort, S.C., where he was born, and now he is going to fight a big, strong, unbeaten kid who has followed the same route he and Ali took through the Olympics to the professional ring. And still one week away from this fight—Jan. 22—the bout they talk about is the return bout that has never been made.

To his credit as a competitor, Frazier doesn't look past Foreman toward any other bout, and neither, evidently, does the public on this tropic island which hasn't had a fight of such stature since Sir Henry Morgan was on the prowl in these parts. Yesterday, as every day, several thousand stood in long lines to pay half a Jamaican dollar each, about 62 American cents, to see the fighters spar.

When Frazier was doing roadwork for Ali, he would drive himself to run harder and farther by imagining that he could see his opponent in the distance and vowing to run him down. These mornings he runs about 40 minutes and he says he feels the same intense determination approaching every fight. It is probably true, too, for this is a pro whose profession is self-discipline.

"Oh, you get tired once in a while like on any job," he said, "but if I get tired I tell Yank and he says we take a day off from boxing or the road, that's all."

After physical examinations yesterday Frazier's weight was published as 217 pounds but he says he actually weighed 214 and will make 207 or 208 by next Monday's weigh-in.

"I'm lighter than I've been my last two fights," he said, offering that as evidence of his respect for Foreman. "I should have been heavier than I was for Clay," he said, but he did not make clear why he thought so. His weight then, as he remembered it, was about 203.

He talked, with the undisguised pleasure the topic always gives him, about the place in South Carolina and the herd of Angus cattle he is building up there. (Ali likes to refer to it as a chicken farm, and this invariably gets a rise out of Joe.) Getting the land and paying for it realised a dream.

"If you hadn't wanted it so much," a visitor said, "do you think you might have quit? Would you have said, 'I've got everything I wanted?'"

A smile showed in the dark foliage which, Joe says, he won't shave for the fight unless authorities insist.

"I mighta wanted something else," he said. "A man never has everything. There's always another goal."

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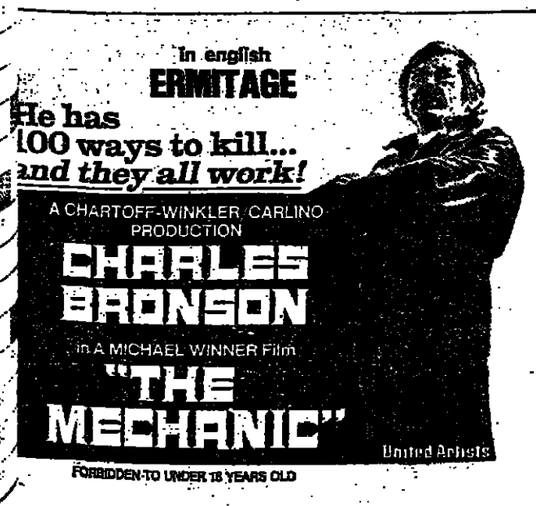

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Art Buchwald

The Morning After

LOS ANGELES.—The Super Bowl is over, but for those 12,000 of us from Washington, D.C., who traveled 3,000 miles to see it, the bitter memories still linger on.

First, you have to understand what it's like to be here for Super Bowl weekend in Los Angeles.

Buchwald

Up until then, people in California thought those of us who lived in Washington were small-town yokels who did nothing but raise taxes, waste billions of dollars and order bombing raids on Vietnam.

But when the Redskins won an opportunity to play in the Super Bowl, the image changed. Those of us who arrived on Thursday and Friday found ourselves feted as social lions. As fans of one of the teams to play in the greatest of all games, our phones never stopped ringing.

"Mr. Sinatra would like you for d'nner."

"Dinah Shore wants you for tennis."

"Warren Beatty wishes to give a small party for you and your friends."

The Super Bowl does things to people, and Californians could not do enough for their Washington brothers.

* * *

It wasn't just the big people but also the little ones who treated the Washington fan with respect and awe. Taxi drivers forgot to turn on their meters. Bellhops refused to take tips. In restaurants, if you identified yourself as a Redskin fan, they threw out a party of four in the middle of their meal and gave you their table.

It was heady stuff. But, after all, we were of the same tribe as Billy Kilmer, Larry Brown and Chris Hanburger. We lived in the same town as George Allen and Roy Jefferson and Mike Bass. To Californians, we were the chosen people.

I remember the Saturday before the game saying to my wife, "Maybe we should move out here."

She agreed, "Californians are fine Americans. Where should we go to dinner tonight—the Charlton Hestons' or the Burt Lancasters'?"

"Let's go to both," I said, "so we won't hurt anyone's feelings."

That's how it was up until game time. If you were from Washington, your cup kept running over.

But then on Sunday at exactly 3:39 p.m., Pacific time, our world fell apart. Our team had been defeated, 14 to 7.

* * *

That night when we got back to the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, the atmosphere had changed. I first realized it when I asked the hotel operator if there were any messages for me and all she did was laugh.

I tried to call Frank, but he had gone to Palm Springs. Warren Beatty's answering service told us he was not only refusing calls, he wasn't even taking messages. Dinah's maid said Miss Shore could be reached by writing her at NBC. The word was out in Los Angeles that Washington people were losers.

There was nothing left to do but to return home. We packed and called a taxi and told him to take us to the L.A. airport. "Where are you flying to?" he asked us as he turned onto the freeway.

"Washington."

He stopped the cab and made us get out. "Sorry," he said. "I just remembered I was off duty."

As we stood on the freeway, trying to hitch a ride to the airport, I kept yelling at the cars that passed us by, "For gosh sakes, we only lost by seven points."

U.K. Males Lose Another Bastion

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Another bastion of male exclusivity fell in Britain today with the arrival of eight navy nurses at the Dartmouth Royal Naval College where Prince Charles, heir to the throne, received some of his education.

The eight girls were the first selected for a two-week familiarization course in how the Royal Navy operates and trains its future officers.

Dartmouth has been off limits to women since it was founded in 1905 to replace the training ship Britannia. Women were also barred from the Britannia.

The Musical and Kirk Douglas

LONDON (IHT).—When Kirk Douglas was a kid on Broadway in "Kiss and Tell" the director George Abbott asked him if he could sing loud and, having been told yes, sent him to audition for something new called "On the Town."

Douglas, who had never sung, bellowed out a ditty about a lady named Louie the Lou who had hot lips and no more conscience than a snake has hips. He got the role. Then, faced with the complex realities of Leonard Bernstein's score, he developed laryngitis.

"I had laryngitis for almost a month," he said in his rented London house. "So they cast someone else. As soon as they cast someone else I got over my laryngitis."

Still, he wanted to do a musical but it wasn't easy to find one. "How many musicals can you do when you can't sing and dance?" he says. Then, years later, Harry Cohn called him in to discuss the film of "Pal Joey."

"I said, 'Harry, I have to congratulate you on your astuteness.' Then what happens. To play a guy who's supposed to be a B hoofer and singer, they get the greatest in the world, my friend Frank Sinatra."

But Kirk Douglas has finally made it: he is now filming a musical in London. Since the film is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he gets to sing for two characters instead of just one. The dual role, by the way, he says reminds him of the story Billy Wilder used to tell about the filming of "The Defiant Ones" which called for two male leads, one black and one white.

"They offered a role to Mitchum and he said 'I ain't gonna play with no goddam nigger,'" Douglas quotes. "Then they offered it to Brando and he said 'I want to play the black man.' So they offered it to Kirk Douglas who said, 'OK if I can play both parts.'"

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," a Winters/Rosen production, is being made for American television. After being shown on NBC in March, it will be released as a feature film in Europe. The cast includes Sir Michael Redgrave, Susan Hampshire, Susan George, Donald Pleasance and Stanley Holloway and the score is mainly by Lionel Bart. Douglas is quite excited about the story which has in the past attracted actors from John Barrymore to Jerry Lewis.

Frankenstein's monster is looked upon these days as a poor creature in need of love, so one can expect a fairly sympathetic attitude to the horrible Mr. Hyde, too. Kirk Douglas says he finds him quite poignant and has no intention of playing him as wolf man or monster. Hyde, he says, is simply another side of Jekyll's personality—"we always have another side"—and is the result of Victorian sexual repression.

"The problem with Jekyll is sex. I don't want to sound like Sigmund Freud but when I made a picture about Van Gogh I tried to explain that his problem was that he was in love with Gauguin. Well, Jekyll is very much in love with this beautiful girl. He says let's get married. He wants to go to bed with her. But he has to wait for this big wedding. I've analyzed it—there's a very strong sex drive in this very proper doctor. Hyde results from the hypocritical atmosphere."

A man of enormous energy and exhausting actorish sincerity, Kirk Douglas talks leaning forward in a crouching position. He says he has more guts than brains and that the greatest challenge for him right now would be to stop work for a year and just reflect and take inventory. His reputation for being difficult is due, he says, to the fact that he cares so much.

"From the first picture I was in, I fought with Hal Wallis. I just want to express

MARY BLUME

myself." He once did a picture just for money because he was in a bind over taxes and even then he found himself knocking himself out and working full steam. "As an actor that's one of my biggest faults." He says "Lonely Are the Brave" was his best picture because he was very quiet and simple in it.

He loves working with Wyler, Wilder and Kazan although he and Kazan fought during "The Arrangement." He calls Kazan "Elia" rather than "Gadge" as everyone else does. "It's a funny thing, I hate nicknames. I wouldn't call Wayne Duke. I always call him John."

This spring "Scalawag," Kirk Douglas's first attempt at film-directing, will open. He also plays the leading role—"how else can I get a star who would work for me?"—and his wife produced, one of his sons was the still photographer and a family dog plays an important role (so does an alcoholic parrot). It is a family film in every way.

"I wanted to direct a movie that's really a movie, I don't want people to say how profound I am. This has pirates, buried treasure, a scalawag... There's no violence, no blood. Peckinpah will hate it. The danger in movies is pretension—isn't entertainment important enough, the therapeutic value of giving millions of people surcease? This concept of 'Hollywood'"—he waggles his fingers to indicate quotation marks—"originates in Hollywood. It's like the joke any country club that would take me I wouldn't join. I think we should have a more respectful attitude toward entertainment."

Kirk Douglas grew up poor with six sisters and no brothers. He went to the American Academy of Dramatic Art with Lauren Bacall and says he was so good in his first hit film, "Champion," because he really was fighting to survive. He says he wouldn't write his autobiography "because the trouble is my life is such a B picture I wouldn't do it." He reflects briefly:

"On the other hand maybe what we need is more B pictures and fewer phony As."

Kirk Douglas has had four Oscar nominations but has never won. Each time, he says, he has prepared his victor's smile and speech: "Gosh, or should it be gawsh?" He points out that while there is only one winner in each category there are lots of nominees, all with their prepared speeches and smiles.

"Wouldn't it be great to do a picture of the losers' acceptance speeches?" he says, laughing. One can see it now—with Kirk Douglas playing all the parts.

Kirk Douglas
...*Dr. Jekyll.*

PEOPLE: *She Said Her Name Was Plemiannikov*

She was traveling under the name of Jane S. Plemiannikov, but a crowd gathered anyway when she went to the Boca Chica beach in the Dominican Republic. Miss Plemiannikov turned out to be **Jane Fonda** who went to Santo Domingo for a quickie divorce, which was granted Tuesday, from French film director **Roger Vadim**. Miss Fonda and anti-war militant **Tom Hayden** have already announced plans to marry.

* * *

Miss Fonda and **Marlon Brando** were the world's most popular film stars in 1972, according to a survey made by Reuters news agency for the Hollywood Foreign Press Association. The survey was conducted in 54 countries in all areas of the world.

* * *

In Bologna, Italy, **Pietro Pallottini**, 84, is seeking a divorce after 55 years of marriage to "spend my last years on earth as a bachelor." Pallottini and his wife, now 85, have been living apart for many years. "Now we have agreed that we should end our marriage while we have time," Pallottini says.

* * *

GREAT LEAP FORWARD: **Wayne Sleep** of Britain's Royal Ballet has outjumped the late **Nijinsky**. During the taping of a TV program, Sleep, 25, performed an entrechat douze—a jump with 12 beats in which the dancer crosses and uncrosses his legs in midair. Until now, Nijinsky held the record with an entrechat dix—10 beats. Each crossing of Sleep's legs was counted in a slow-motion run of the BBC film because the dancer was off the ground for barely a second. "I was asked to demonstrate the step, then the producer asked, 'How about breaking the record'," Sleep said Tuesday. "So I did."

* * *

CANCELED: April 31, by the city officials in Sheffield, England, in an official memo circulated in City Hall. The extra day had been included by a printing error in 4,000 calendars sent to the city government.

* * *

BEAR TUG: **Jacques Zeguers** is determined to serve bear steaks in his restaurant in Maastricht, the Netherlands, and arms dealer **Paul (Pistol) Wilking** is just as determined that he won't. The battle is over a particular bear, shot in Poland after wandering across the border from Russia. Pistol Wilking told the newspaper Algemeen Dagblad that "I'll go south with a bunch of strong arm men if necessary to put a stop to it." Zeguers still plans to put them on the menu at Chez Jacques as of Saturday. The tug-of-war doesn't represent the first time that Wilking has come to the defense of wildlife. Last month he threatened a restaurant in Maastricht with a group of militant women and bird lovers after the proprietor put migrating birds on the Christmas menu. The birds came off.

UPI

LITTLE PRINCE—Steve Warner, 7, of Greenford, England, has been cast as the prince in a movie based on Antoine de Saint-Exupery's "The Little Prince." Filming starts in Tunisia this month.

* * *

Electricity workers in Ashford, England, find that crossbows are the handiest things to use in stringing power lines across roads. "They are certainly proving extremely useful," said a spokesman for the East Midlands Electricity Board, which issues crossbows of a hunting type.

* * *

The world's oldest and youngest reigning monarchs met for lunch in Stockholm Tuesday: Queen Margrethe of Denmark, 32, making her first official visit abroad since acceding to the throne a year ago, and King Gustaf VI Adolf, 90, her grandfather. The queen and her husband Prince Henrik were on a two-day visit.

—S. JUSTE

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Singapore	from 1.870,- Marks
Bali	from 2.770,- Marks
Nepal *	from 1990,- Marks

Prices include flight from Frankfurt, bed/breakfast, and transfers.
*Full board

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